New-York Daily Times.

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Land Sale—Southern Purchasers—Gov. Geary.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

[illegible], Kansas, Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1856.

The sale of the Delaware lands was continued this morning. Two sections, or 1,280 acres, were disposed of at prices ranging from $1 50 to $3 85 per acre. Col. Buford, of Georgia, arrived in this city from St. Louis yesterday. To-day he purchased over 1,000 acres of land, at prices ranging from $1 50 to $3 per acre. The South are determined to get possession of as much land as possible in Kansas, and thus secure a good foothold. Nearly all the land sold to-day, excepting what was taken by actual settlers, was purchased by Southern men. Col. Buford, you remember, came here in the Spring from Georgia, at the head of a band of robbers, and after committing many depredations upon the people of Kansas, the most of them returned, among them the Colonel, who was reported at the time as one disgusted with the Territory and sadly out of pocket. But to-day he turned up with funds to purchase large tracts of land. He is doubtless acting as an agent for a Southern company.

His Excellency, Governor Geary, was welcomed to this city this afternoon by Buck Murphy, the Border-Ruffian Mayor. The Governor replied in a speech, glorifying the Union, and congratulating the people upon his success in restoring peace to this distracted Territory, saving the Union, and electing that patriot and sage, James Buchanan, to the Presidency of this "our common country." The Governor lacks [illegible] in his speeches, making it extremely difficult to remember what he says. He is rather egotistical, likes to talk about himself, and what he has and what he intends doing as Governor of Kansas Territory. The speech was delivered in the open air, and it was too cold to get up much enthusiasm. About 200 persons present. Yours, SIGMA.

From the St. Louis Democrat's Kansas Correspondence.

It is estimated that nearly 3,000 persons will attend the sales. Every steamer brings in a crowd. It is said that Mr. Russell, of the firm of Majors & Russell, of this city, has paid over to the authorized agent a sum of money to pay for all the Sharp's rifles and other property taken from Free-State emigrants on the river, and the rifles taken at Lexington, Mo., are to be returned to their rightful owners. This is an indication of a disposition to back down from their former position, when a few Border Ruffians were going to whip the whole North, and keep Free-State emigrants out of Kansas anyhow. The last war has shown the relative strength of both parties, and in every engagement the invaders were beaten, and driven back. It has been found that the "d—d Yankees will fight;" and their enemies (no one doubts their courage when engaged in a good cause) have proven themselves unequal to the contest, and disposed to give it up.

The steamer Wm. Campbell, which arrived here from the Missouri River yesterday, brought down a company of one hundred and thirty [illegible] Kansas emigrants, who were chiefly from the Southern States, and having become sickened with the peace prospects in the Territory, are returning to their old homes.

From the St. Louis Republican.

We are indebted to a friend who recently spent some days at Fort Leavenworth, for some incidents attending the sale of the Delaware Lands, last week. It seems that there was an immense crowd there, consisting of speculators and preemptioners, but that no serious difficulty occurred. Our friend says:

"The Squatter Court had been sitting for some days previous to the sale, and each township had completed an organization to counteract the speculators, who had flocked to Leavenworth in great numbers. On the morning of the first day 2,000 or 2,500 squatters mustered at the sale, and, owing to rumors that "by-bidding" would be offered, there was a good deal of subdued excitement, but a thorough determination to prevent the purchase of claims over the heads of the squatters. The sale commenced at the seventh [illegible] fractions of which were open to competition, and brought $3 10. At this time the crowd became somewhat restless, when Mr. N. Eddy, the Government Commissioner, came forward, and having obtained a hearing, stated, in substance, that 'he spoke by authority in saying, that it was the desire of the Government that the squatter who had improved the land by the labor of his hands, should have a preference to his claim at the appraised value.' At this point the crowd cheered vehemently. 'But,' continued he, 'the lands are to be sold at auction to the highest bidder, and I am prepared to accept the highest price.' The men composing the township [illegible] stood round the door from which the sections were sold, and it is needless to add that no outsider was fool-hardy enough to offer a bid on the claims, which were sold rapidly at $1 25 to $3 55 an acre. The sale was adjourned after the seventh township had been about one-half sold. On Tuesday, the sale was continued, and part of the [illegible] township was disposed of. Some difficulties arose between the squatters on "rival" and "jumped claims," but nothing involving loss of life. [illegible] $2,000 for his claim; and a gentleman sold some fifty-five acres, lying one and a half miles from town, for $11,000, from [illegible] an average may be inferred. There is supposed to be three millions of specie on the ground. The place is not only overcrowded, but literally so—every store and boarding-house having sleepers on the floor. No party cries have been raised, and the "pro" and "anti" men seem to blend harmoniously for the time; but, after the claims are secured, there may, and doubtless will be, some individual feuds."

Kansas Affairs—Land Sales—Gov. Geary, &c.

From the Missouri Democrat.

St. Louis, Monday, Nov. 24, 1856.

Mr. Editor: I have just returned from Leavenworth City, St. Jo., &c. I am happy to say that peace and quietness reign throughout the Territory.

The Land Sales had progressed for two days, when I left, and large prices were being obtained. All seemed to go off well. I think if all concerned live up to the instructions read by Gov. Geary, there will be no difficulty. The President, from his instructions, if I understood them correctly, wished to protect the actual settler, who had improved the land and still lived on it, or the person who should have bought such a man's claim. But at the same time he also wished the strangers to have a fair chance; and where a man had only stuck down stakes into the ground, or put notched logs together and called it an improvement, such a man, in such an act, was not to be countenanced. Those who had been by the war driven off their claims and were not able to improve them, where this fact could be known, such lands (if no friend were authorized by such person or persons to bid for them,) was to be reserved till the next sale.

On our boat we had three of the Southern Chivalry. Two of them were from Alabama and one from Georgia. The two from Alabama were intoxicated, and extremely profane—almost every sentence commencing with a "G—d d—n." Their company was not, on the whole, very agreeable to the passengers, though no collision occurred between them and any passenger. But after they had been on board all day, pretty high, the Captain got out of patience with their conduct, and offered to return their money to them and put them ashore at Lexington, Mo. He spoke thus to one of them at night, and to the other in the same way next morning. I was much surprised to see how quick the chivalry cooled down. At the earnest entreaty of a Baltimore friend, they were permitted to remain on board. I felt sorry for the young men, for they both spoke of their mothers at home. A man is not altogether lost, so long as he respects his mother. These Alabamians are down on Buford, and charge him with great dereliction of duty to his men.

Gov. Geary made a speech at Leavenworth City, on Tuesday evening. He complimented the Mayor, who received him—contrasted the present lively, thriving appearance of the town with what it was when he first landed there—praised the administration that gave them peace—praised the party that had saved the Union—praised James Buchanan—asked the folks if they wouldn't stand by an Administration that had done all these things—said nothing, however, about the Territorial laws—was applauded by numbers in the crowd.

He is a good-looking man, but a very poor speaker.

A KENTUCKIAN.

Kansas Lands.

We are informed by a gentleman just down from Leavenworth City, that the reserved lands in Kansas were selling rapidly at $1 50, $1 75, $2 and $3 per acre, and considerable of that sold at these prices was not of first-rate quality. The lands being sold were situated upwards of twenty miles from Leavenworth City. The best feeling prevailed among purchasers, and as soon as a place was put up, and a cry of "settler's claim" was raised, no person would bid for it. By this prudent course, all disputes and quarrels were avoided.

The Kansas Settlers not Discouraged by Mr. Buchanan's Election.

[Correspondence of the Evening Post.]

Leavenworth, Wednesday, Nov. 26, 1856.

The Free-State men here, notwithstanding the election of Buchanan, cling fast to the opinion that Kansas will be free. This opinion they have acted upon in their investments in the Delaware lands. They are confident they have already a majority in the Territory, which will be increased by the recent land sales. Lane's army has frightened the Missourians, who are less likely to make other invasions. You can have no conception of the terror with which he is regarded by them. The recent election has surprised the Missourians, who were not aware before of the strength of the Republican party, the success of which they think is certain in 1860. Therefore, they dare not bring their slaves to the Territory. Press on the column of emigration and Kansas shall be free. New settlers, unlike the earliest pioneers, will find friends to welcome them, and escape the hardships which their predecessors endured.

The suspension bridge about to be erected over the Mississippi at St. Louis, it is said, will be the most costly in the world. It will cost about two millions of dollars, will be eighty-four feet above high water, and over a mile in length. The bottom of the towers will be sixty feet below low water.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway; House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Appointment of a Special Minister to New-Granada.

The Attitude of our Government towards Nicaragua.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

Washington, Friday, Nov. 28.

The President has decided to appoint Mr. Chase of Louisiana, Special Minister to New-Granada, and that gentleman accepts. His instructions are preparing, and he will leave for Aspinwall next week. It is suggested that the steamer Wabash might convey him from Aspinwall to Carthagena. This is very desirable, as it will not only save valuable time, but give dignity and consequence to his mission in the eyes of New-Granada. At best, it will take nearly a month to reach Bogota from New-York.

Among the claims against New-Granada which make up the sum of a million dollars, heretofore announced, is a large claim of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, for the head-tax upon passengers paid for eight years under protest, and claimed to be in violation of treaty stipulations.

If the President refuses to continue the recognition of the Walker Government, it is announced that Douglas, Cass, and other "manifest destiny" men will oppose and defeat the confirmation of the recent treaty with Great Britain, relative to Central America. Our Government has recognized the new Government of Nicaragua, not only by receiving Vijil and Heiss, but also by a dispatch from Secretary Marcy, relative to a circular of the European Powers on the rights of neutral vessels and privateering, to which Nicaragua replied, fully indorsing Mr. Marcy's position on these points. There is an evident determination to kick up a general row with the President as soon as Congress meets, if he fails to receive Ferrer.

The Executive has determined to order the U. S. steamer *Massachusetts* to proceed to the islands of the American Guano Company, and report upon their location, harborage, &c. S.

Curious Attitude of our Government Toward the Walker Government in Nicaragua.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Washington, Thursday, Nov. 27, 1856.

I have devoted much time during the last few days to inquiry as to the present attitude and disposition of our Government toward the Walker Government of Nicaragua. It is exceedingly difficult to learn anything definite upon the subject, for the reason that Minister Wheeler, who is here, is remarkably secretive in regard to the whole affair, and the members of the Administration provokingly non-committal at all points. From other sources, however, I am able to glean a few facts, which, together with others which can be safely inferred from negative indications, present a case, the accuracy of which I am quite satisfied future developments will vindicate.

To begin: Messrs. Marcy and Cushing are in excellent spirits. As I suggested a day or two since, the Cabinet has been united on all questions of foreign policy save one. The exception [illegible] affairs. The Premier and Attorney-General were always opposed to giving the Walker-Rivas Government of Nicaragua any countenance whatever. For a time they succeeded in keeping Jefferson Davis at bay, and in restraining the President; but finally they were overpowered, and Padre Vijil was received. This was prior to the Cincinnati Convention, at which Pierce needed, and desired to secure, the "manifest destiny" support. Marcy was so unyielding, however, in his opposition to Vijil, and treated him with such marked reserve, that he soon left the country, seriously afflicted with a Marcy chill. Even the President, having propitiated the fillibuster influence by *receiving* the Minister, left him shivering out in the cold,—evidently feeling all the while that however necessary as a stroke of personal policy, the *public* policy of recognizing the Walker-Rivas Government was bad.

Vijil having left in disgust, Major John P. Heiss was officially recognized by the President as Acting Minister of Nicaragua; but the records of the Department show that, beyond this act of formality, his very existence as an official has been ignored. Still, before the world, the United States stand as the friend and ally of Nicaragua, represented by the Revolutionary Government existing there. True, Appleton Oaksmith has not been received, though appointed regularly to succeed Vijil and relieve Heiss. But why not? I have been unable to obtain any satisfactory reason therefor. Certainly no official step has been taken withdrawing Pierce's recognition of the Nicaraguan Government? Why then not receive Oaksmith? Pierce's vacillation in this matter betrays his innate conviction that Marcy and Cushing were right from the beginning; and now, without the courage either to go forward boldly and play out the game he commenced, or to confess his error and seek to retrieve it, he stands with thumb in mouth, a perfect picture of stupidity. While matters are in this plight, out come the astounding disclosures of Señor Goicouria, which seem to vindicate and justify entirely the opposition of the Secretary of State and Attorney-General. Why shouldn't Marcy and Cushing be happy?

But what is to be done now? If you can answer that query to the satisfaction of President Pierce, you will confer a never-to-be-forgotten favor, and relieve him from a most perplexing quandary. Troubles never come singly; and here comes Don Fermin Ferrer, a gentleman of education, intelligence and wealth, as still another Minister from the Walker Government of Nicaragua. What's to be done now? Will he be received? The President says No, in Cabinet council, but don't say a word out-doors. Why? That's easier asked than answered. Have diplomatic relations with Nicaragua been suspended? Certainly not in the usual form. Wheeler asked permission to come home on sick leave of absence; and really he seems to have needed it, for he is so much broken down and changed in personal appearance from the effects of the climate of Nicaragua, that I passed him repeatedly upon the avenue without recognizing him until pointed out by a friend. Some say he was recalled, and that so diplomatic relations were suspended. But that is not the usual way of breaking off diplomatic relations; besides, Mr. Wheeler was not instructed to and did not demand his passports from Walker. It will be found, whenever the correspondence is published, that Wheeler's letter of recall was a cunningly-framed document, which might be construed in any one of half a dozen different ways, and that having been got home by it, he will not be permitted to return to his post; nor is it likely that any Minister will be sent there at present. Mr. Wheeler has the entire confidence of the President and Mr. Dobbin, who will doubtless see that *he* is not placed in a false position, whatever they may determine to do as regards Walker. The story that the Secretary of Legation at Bogota will be sent to Nicaragua, is put at rest by the fact that there is no Secretary of Legation there. Equally silly is the statement that a Minister is to be sent to Guatemala to negotiate with Carrera for the annihilation of Walker.

In the meantime a strong pressure is being brought to bear upon Pierce to induce him to receive Don Fermin Ferrer, who will hardly present himself until sure of being received. What will be the result no one knows,—not even the President himself. The chances are that he will prefer to stand right still in the bog in which he finds himself, until the fog raises a little and he can see his way out rather better than at present. Meantime, there is now in this city an Envoy Extraordinary from Walker on his way to London on a secret mission, who has received semi-official information, since his arrival, that the British Government will receive him with open arms, and so fully recognize the Government *de facto* of Nicaragua. The fact that Walker designs a confederacy independent of the United States, and not annexation, will doubtless aid him much with Palmerston.

I learn that Gen. Herran, the Minister of New-Granada, retired from his last interview with Mr. Marcy in no very amiable mood. The reason of his displeasure has not transpired; but it is attributed to disappointment at the amount of claims for indemnity which Mr. Marcy assured him he should press against New-Granada.

Letters from Miss Juliana May, received by the *Persia*, state that her return to the United States has been postponed until next Spring, in consequence of an engagement with Mr. Manager Lumley to spend the Winter in London as *Prima Donna* at the Queen's Theatre. S.

From Boston.

ARREST OF ALLEGED SLAVE-TRADERS—THE INDIA RUBBER CAR-SPRING CASE—DEATH OF REV. DR. PEABODY—MR. BURLINGAME.

Boston, Friday, Nov. 28.

Messrs. Joaquin, Negret, and De Mena, the latter a well-known cigar dealer of this city, have been arrested and held to bail in the sum of five and ten thousand dollars respectively, on charges of having been engaged in the Slave-trade. They will be examined before Commissioner Woodbury, on Monday next.

The allegations upon which the arrests were made are not shown. Negret was apparently taken for Da Costa, who recently escaped from prosecution in New-York for slave-trading, but it appears he is not Da Costa. The belief is that Negret is insane.

The United States Circuit Court, Massachusetts District, has granted an injunction against Thos. W. Wason, car-builder, of Springfield, restraining him from issuing or selling any vulcanized India Rubber Car-Springs. This injunction was asked for by the New-England Car-Spring Company to prevent the making, using, or selling the vulcanized Rubber Car-Springs made by the Union India Rubber Company of New-York, it being an infringement of the patents owned only by the New-England Car-Spring Company.

Rev. Ephraim Peabody, D. D., Minister of Kings Chapel, died to-day, aged 49 years.

Mr. Burlingame, although still in very feeble health, left here this afternoon for Washington, to attend to his Congressional duties.

News from Mexico.

AN AMERICAN SCHOONER FIRED INTO—REPORTED BATTLE BETWEEN VIDAURRI AND GARZA.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, Nov. 26.

The schooner *Major Barbour*, from Coatzacoalcos River, arrived here, repotrs that she was fired into on the 19th of October by the Mexican steamer *Democrata*, and that persons on board the schooner were also fired at. The Captain of the *Democrata* had also fired a pistol at Capt. Thompson Barbour. The *Democrata* had taken the Mexican Custom-House officers prisoners.

Private letters from Tamaulipas state that a pitched battle took place on the 10th inst. near Monterey, between Vidaurri and Garza, and that the latter lost everything, barely escaping with his own person. It is thought that Vidaurri's success will have great effect on Comonfort's Government.

News from New-Mexico.

St. Louis, Friday, Nov. 28.

The Santa Fe Mail, with dates to the 25th October, has arrived here.

The Indians generally [illegible]

The agent of a [illegible] tion in Placer [illegible]

From Havana and Key West.

Charleston, Friday, Nov. 28.

The steamship *Isabel* arrived here last night, with Havana dates to the 26th inst. The news is unimportant.

The steamer *Quaker City* sailed from Havana for New-York on Monday last.

From Key West we learn that General Harney had arrived at his head-quarters, Charlotte Harbor.

Flag-Presentation to the Baltimore Americans.

Baltimore, Friday, Nov. 28.

The Cincinnati Union flag was presented to the Americans of Baltimore, at the Hall of the Maryland Institute, this evening, in the presence of an immense assemblage, and amidst great demonstrations of enthusiasm. The presentation speech was made by Mr. Scott Harrison, and the reply by J. Morrison Harris. The Committee from Cincinnati was subsequently entertained at a great banquet.

The Official Vote of Michigan.

Detroit, Friday, Nov. 28.

The following is the official vote of Michigan:

Fremont	71,162	Fillmore	1,561
Buchanan	52,139	Smith	150

Grand Funeral Ceremonies of the Pioneer of Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Friday, Nov. 28.

The funeral ceremonies of Solomon Juneau, the pioneer of Milwaukee, took place to-day, and were of a very imposing description, exceeding anything of the kind ever witnessed here. The military, firemen, and various civil societies joined in the procession, and the buildings on the route were generally draped in mourning.

McCann Sentenced to be Executed.

Albany, Friday, Nov. 28.

McCann, who has been on trial here for several days for the murder of his wife, has been convicted and sentenced to be executed on the 23d of January.

The Storm Westward.

Buffalo, Friday, Nov. 28.

During the storm on the 21st inst. the roof of the New-Albany and Salem Railroad Dépôt at Lafayette, Ind., was blown off—damage $3,000. Several other buildings in the vicinity were also damaged.

Loss of the Bark Three Brothers.

Boston, Friday, Nov. 28.

The bark *Three Brothers*, from New-York for the East Indies, was driven ashore at Buenos Ayres Oct. 5, and became a total loss.

Sailing of the Wabash.

The U. S. steamer *Wabash* sailed yesterday morning out of the lower bay—the flag ship of the Home Squadron. The following is a list of the officers of the U. S. sloop *St. Mary's*, now in the Pacific, who go out in the *Wabash* to Aspinwall, to relieve the old crew:

Charles H. Davis, Commander; R. H. Wyman, J. S. Maury, D. P. McCarkle, T. S. Houston, Lieutenants; W. A. Ingersoll, Purser; J. W. Taylor, Surgeon; W. A. Wood, Master; C. D. Reynolds, Lieutenant of Marines; J. H. Mitchell, C. T. Thomas, Passed Midshipmen; J. C. Morsley, Leroy Fitch, Midshipmen; P. J. Miller, Acting Boatswain; E. A. Cassedy, Carpenter; L. R. Ellis, Gunner; H. W. Frankland, Sailmaker; Theo. Quastaff, Purser's Clerk.

Commissioners of Deeds.

Some of the wheels of Municipal legislation move slowly at the City Hall: After nearly one year's toil, the Common Council, a few day's since, agreed upon a list of Commissioners of Deeds, and sent the resolution in for signature, to His Honor, the Mayor. His Honor still retains the document, but the legal limit of delay will expire now in about a week, when he must return it signed, or with his objections. Scores of applicants who were not "counted in" by the two Boards, now besiege His Honor daily, praying him to veto the resolution. Meantime, as many more are clamorous to have their names retained; and between the importunities of the two parties, the Mayor is in a quandary. The number of appointments to be made is about 150, and the value of a Commissionship is from $25 to $500 per annum. It is said there have been from one to two thousand applicants.

NICARAGUA.

An Important Appeal to the South for Emigrants—Interesting Description of the Country—Letter from an Officer of the Government.

From the Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth.

The following letter was handed to us by Gov. Morehead, at the request of the writer, who was formerly a citizen of Franklin County. He desires that his letter should be published in Kentucky, and as it may be of interest to some of our citizens, we give it a place in our paper, without, however, indorsing any of the sentiments which it expresses. It is a rich specimen of fillibuster philanthropy and philosophy. Any of our readers who may desire to purchase a coffee estate, will do well to call at this office and examine the list of confiscated property of the enemies (*i. e.*, the native born citizens) of Nicaragua.

Granada, Nicaragua, Thursday, Oct. 30, 1856.

Hon. Charles S. Morehead—*Dear Sir:* I have been requested to write some account of this country, and of the present condition of things here, for publication in Kentucky; and as I know of no one to whom such a publication could, with more propriety, be addressed, I take the common liberty of friendship in addressing to you a very hasty sketch of one of the most interesting countries in the world. I shall endeavor to [illegible] plainly upon such subjects as I do touch upon, and shall select from the varied and multiplied topics of interest, connected both with the present of this country and with its past history, only such subjects as need but to be spoken of to be comprehended by the simplest effort of the mind.

And in the first place, the commercial position of this country is not alone in relation to Central American interests, and the advantage that it gives to this State, but in the relation it bears to, and the benefit it can bestow upon, the commerce of Europe, America, Asia, and the islands both of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, the most important of any in the world. You are, no doubt, well acquainted with the controversy between the State of Nicaragua and the American Atlantic and Pacific Canal Company, or, more familiarly speaking, the Vanderbilt line. By turning your eye for a moment to the map of Central America, and ranging along the line from Greytown to San Juan Del Sur, and then examining the other proposed routes across the Isthmus, I think you will at once see that Nicaragua can furnish the best, if not the only canal route across the Isthmus. I think it is the only route by which a canal can be built to connect the two oceans. The lakes Managua and Nicaragua are both some two or three hundred feet higher than either the Atlantic or Pacific ocean; and from the town of Virgin Bay, on Lake Nicaragua, westward (through a gap in the mountains) the distance is only twelve miles, almost one-half of this is level ground, and at the best proper elevation above the ocean for canal purposes; the remaining portion (say seven miles) is a mountain, rising, perhaps, at its highest elevation, to the height of 800 feet. Thus, you will perceive, that the whole distance to be canaled, to admit the passage of steam vessels, is only twelve miles, and that through a country where there is an abundance of timber and of stone for constructing a canal, and where labor can be procured as cheap as in any place in the world. That a canal can be built for vessels of heavy tonnage to pass through from ocean to ocean, there can be no doubt, as Nicaragua abounds in running mountain streams, supplied by bountiful rains. The route described is the one upon which Vanderbilt & Co. heretofore held a grant from the State of Nicaragua, and is at present used as a transit route by Chas. Morgan and C. K. Garrison.

The next point of interest to which I will turn your attention is, the agricultural resources of this country, and I shall do so simply by naming over some of the products of the country, among which are to be found coffee, sugar, cocoa, (or nut from which chocolate is made,) cotton, Indian corn, wheat, and tobacco; of course all of the tropical fruits grow abundantly. Of Indian corn three crops are grown annually, and it is the opinion of men who have been raised in the Mississippi Valley States that at least three times as much corn can be produced here as in the best of those States. The sugar cane grows much ranker than in the southern portion of the United States, and unquestionably almost double the amount of sugar can be produced here [illegible] produced in the South [illegible] also produced here, and various other dyes and dye-woods. The forests are full of the most valuable kinds of wood. Mahogany grows in such abundance as to be used for common building purposes, and the gum tree, from which India-rubber is made, is also abundant. Ebony, rosewood and Brazil wood all flourish here. Stock of all kinds common to the United States does well here. Horses, mules, hogs and cows do well all over the country, and in portions of this State and others of the Central American States (the high table lands) sheep do well and are grown with great profit and advantage; domestic fowls are fully as abundant as in Kentucky.

This country is also rich in the precious metals. Gold and silver are so abundant as but to await North American enterprise and energy to develop them, to give a new impetus to the business of the world. I must not neglect to say that the forests abound in game, deer, wild turkey, and various kinds of small game, and besides, the lion, and the tiger, and the leopard roam the forests, "monarchs of all they survey." They will one day afford sport for the bold spirit of adventure that characterizes the Kentucky hunter.

But it is not alone in agricultural and commercial resources that Nicaragua, and, indeed, all of the Central American States, present themselves in an imposing and interesting attitude to the world, but in the political attitude which they must, in a very short time, occupy in relation to European and American politics. These States must soon form themselves into a Republican Confederacy, under one grand federal head, with a constitution and laws similar to those of the United States, or else be subjected to the iron grasp of aristocratic power. I know you well enough to know that you will exclaim with me, this last "shall not be, or some shall bleed for it." Nicaragua has, for twenty years, been the scene of civil war, and of the contests of rival factions for power, and of a priestly influence more blighting than "war, pestilence and famine," drawing within its vortex of bigotry and superstition the human mind, and dragging it down to a hell of ignorance, in comparison with which it would be palpable injustice, if not blasphemy, to mention the Egyptian worship of a *Bull God*, or the more detestable mummery and jugglery of Juggernaut.

Such as I have described it was the condition of things about sixteen months ago, when Gen. William Walker, being invited by a party of Spanish Americans possessing great power, and professing a desire to use that power to redeem their country from anarchy, blood-shed, and ruin, joined them, and in a little time by his assistance and the few North Americans that were with him (fifty-six I believe) succeeded in establishing the power of the party whose interests he came to advocate; but he soon found that he had only driven away one set of marauders and robbers, to establish in their stead another set of scoundrels equally as *adverse* as the former to the establishment of anything like good government and equally as rapacious as they for the public plunder. Not only did he find himself and the country thus situated, but with characteristic perfidy, treachery, and injustice they violated every promise they had made to him, and they would have driven him from the country in disgrace or taken his life if they had dared to do so. They soon found, however, that they could not do it. The moment that he came into the country and obtained sufficient power to do so, he invited from abroad, and principally from the United States, all white persons favorable to the establishment of a good Republican Government, and many knowing the advantages of this country came in, some to procure themselves homes, other to win fame in the service of this country; all of these in the hour of need stepped forward to Walker's assistance, so that he very soon found himself in a condition to cope with and to defeat and drive out the enemies of the country and establish a good Government for the people, which Government continues its existence to this day. Gen. Walker has now under his command an army of from 1,600 to 1,700 men, well supplied with arms and with ammunition, well clothed and with abundant means of subsistence; and his force is continually increasing. At its present strength it is sufficient for defense against any and all the forces that Central America can bring to bear against it; and he hopes within the next two months to have an army with which to knock at the doors of Costa Rica, Guatemala and San Salvador, and demand reparation for the injuries done to the State of Nicaragua, and if they refuse to make the "amend honorable" then will he take the liberty to exact such indemnity as will teach them for the future to understand the meaning of the term good neighborhood, and comply with its requisites. I have said, and it is the opinion not only of General Walker, but of those at the head of affairs here, both in the civil and military departments, that there is no power in Central America that can unseat Gen. Walker or retard the onward progress of this Government to the permanent establishment of a Republican Government upon the model of the United States, and we have an abiding faith that our brothers at the North, being of a common birthright with us—the heritage of liberty and good government will not permit the rude hand of European tyranny and power to blot out the light of liberty that comes to redeem this land and the people from the horrors of civil war, and the worse than savage barbarism and rule that wholly forbids the idea of the establishment of any permanent good government. It requires neither prophecy nor divination to foresee that the permanent establishment of a good Republican Government in Nicaragua involves the establishment of a similar Government in the other Central American States; should such be the case, I leave to you, Sir, the pleasing task of tracing the beneficent results that must follow to humanity, and the impetus that must be given to Republican principles.

There is one other matter that I will mention to you, and I will then bring this letter to a close. It is this: there are two decrees of the Government here ordering the confiscation of the property of the enemies of the country, one of the 22d of April last, and one of 16th of July last. I am one of a Board of Commissioners to carry these decrees into effect, and it is my present opinion that in the course of two or three years at least, two millions of dollars worth of valuable property will be sold under said decrees. I inclose you a list of property to be sold on the 1st of January next, with an appraised valuation at very low rates, which I hope you will have published, as I think it will give to young Kentuckians, and indeed to all who wish to do so, an opportunity to procure estates intrinsically more valuable than the best of the Southern portion of the United States. Military scrip of the State of Nicaragua will be taken in payment for these estates the same as gold or silver, and the scrip can now be bought for from six to eight and ten cents on the dollar. I must also mention that gentlemen from the Southern States, wishing to emigrate to this country with their slaves, are invited to come; and a decree has been issued by this Government giving to all persons the privilege to do so, the object being to invite Slave labor, without which the resources of the country can never be fully and profitably developed; upon this subject you need not entertain a doubt. *I am now acting as Sub-Secretary of State and speak by authority.* There are many subjects of interest besides those that I have mentioned; and among others I will mention that this country is richer in historic lore than any on earth. Not only do I see around me evidences of the former spirit of enterprise and adventure, and the spirit which gave rise to the discovery of a new continent, but I see also evidences of a former grandeur and magnificence bespeaking a knowledge of the fine arts, and of science, and of all the liberal modes of life, and the comforts that spring from well-regulated and properly organized society; but, alas! I see all of these things in a condition to make one weep over the mutability of human inventions and works made by the hand of man. These things, were there nothing else, bespeak a degeneracy in this people that might be mourned over and lamented in more eloquent terms than Byron mourned over the degeneracy of the Greeks and the fallen fortunes of Greece. Thank God it is not only the privilege but the peculiar province and pleasure of American minds to reform and elevate, instead of mourning and lamenting, and they come to elevate this land and people from their degeneracy and fallen condition. I have written, as I said in the beginning, hastily and perhaps very imperfectly, and have not attempted to elaborate any one point that I have touched. Such as this letter is, I hope you will receive it as an evidence of my high regard for you personally.

I have written long, and have not time to write as I wish, other than to write myself your friend, and tell you that I mean in twelve months' time to come to Frankfort and tell you so. My best respects to all of my old friends. Yours, &c.,

JOHN L. RICHMOND.

Mr. Simms Refuses to be Comforted—Correspondence.

From the New-Haven Palladium.

New-Haven, Saturday, Nov. 22, 1856.

Wm. Gillmore Simms, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* Your note of the 21st inst., proposing to decline your engagement to lecture for the Young Men's Institute, on Thursday evening, 27th inst., was received last evening at the moment of opening our second lecture; its purport was stated to the audience, and the question put to them whether we should release you from your engagement or hold you to it, with the express understanding that all who voted for holding you, pledged themselves to give you a candid hearing, and we were instructed by a decided vote of an intelligent auditory, to hold you to your engagement, which we regard as binding on you, and one from which you do not wish, and cannot honorably be released without our consent.

The memory of the hero who is the subject of your lecture, is enshrined in the heart of every true patriot, and no eulogy on him can be delivered by you which will not meet a hearty response here.

Respectfully yours,

G. F. [illegible],

President Young Men's Institute.

New-York, Monday, Nov. 24.

[illegible] in spite of the [illegible] resolution of your Society, I feel compelled to adhere to the decision I have communicated to you, no longer to continue my lectures on subjects which are so provocative to anger. The moment that I discovered that my very topics furnished a pretext for the renewal of the gross assaults upon my State and people, I was compelled, as a faithful son of the soil, to withdraw from the field. When, in addition to this, I find myself brutally described, in leading and influential papers, as a Southern pauper, "seeking cold charity in Northern Lecture Rooms," it became equally a matter of pride and feeling that I should accept no compensation for anything that I should do in this province. I have, accordingly, had paid over to public charities all the money which has been paid me here. Now, your Society would not desire me to lecture on such terms, and it would be utterly impossible, even should I yield in any resolution not to lecture, that I should accept of any compensation. It has become a matter of pride and feeling with me now, not to obtrude myself upon any community, that matter which has been found to be unwholesome, and which has been subjected to so much misrepresentation. I have never been accustomed to the sort of language with which I have been treated. I am not a politician, not familiar with the weapons used by this class of people, and my self-respect forbids me to enter a field in which I am utterly weaponless. I should, my dear Sir, in the present temper of the public, neither promote my own objects, nor answer your expectation. I am not sufficiently cool, not sufficiently assured of my audience, to command the proper resources of the lecturer or orator. A proper respect for your Society requires that I should not carelessly, or recklessly, demand its hearing.

Believe me, my dear Sir, to regret, more deeply than anybody else, the ungracious necessity which I feel in repeating my decision. It is a loss to me of six months of my precious time in the preparation of these lectures. I say nothing of my expectations and disappointments. I have not hastily decided upon a course which is so injurious to my interests, but that I hold the sacrifice to be necessary to my feelings and self-respect.

I am Sir, very regretfully, but respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W. GILMORE SIMMS.

Not Col. Fremont, but Mr. Banks.

From the Boston Traveller, Nov. 26.

About a week since, in a village just about nine miles from Boston, a rumor was current soon after nightfall, that no less a personage than the distinguished Republican candidate for President, Col. Fremont, was, at that moment, the guest of Hon. N. P. Banks, at his residence in Waltham. Quite a number of the staunch Fremonters of the village determined that they would not miss the opportunity, and accordingly a party was formed who walked to the residence of Mr. Banks, a distance of about two miles. Mr. B., upon learning the object of their visit, cordially invited them in, but, as Col. Fremont had not been within two hundred and fifty miles of the town, could not gratify their ardent desire for a personal acquaintance with their political hero. Mr. B., however, we suppose in order to fortify them for the fatigues of the road upon their return, gave them a bountiful collation, which, probably, in some degree, consoled them for their sad disappointment.

The Catholic Bishop of New-Jersey Against Expensive Funerals—Only Six Carriages Allowed.

From the Newark Mercury.

It is stated that the Bishop of this Diocese has issued directions that not more than six carriages shall be employed at a funeral, and that in all cases the bodies of the deceased shall be taken into the Church. The reason given by the Bishop for this change is, that the present fashion of a long array of carriages leads to an extravagance and involves an expenditure which many of the parishioners are ill able to afford, compelling them to use money for unnecessary ostentation which should be appropriated to more useful purposes, such as the maintenance of their families, the furtherance of the objects of the Church, &c.

Another objection urged by the Bishop against the present order of things is, that now funerals are frequently made the occasion of pleasure excursions, instead of being exhibitions of solemnity and respect for the memory of the dead. In our view, this order of the Bishop is a very proper one, and if it shall be properly observed, (as it no doubt will be,) wholesome results will certainly accrue. Our Catholic citizens, it is well known, are as a general thing of the poorer class, and the legitimate expense of burying a relative or friend is usually quite as much as they can afford; but when, desiring to present an imposing array of carriages, or to surpass in display some neighbor's funeral, they venture upon a large expense, they impose upon themselves a burden from which months of toil will hardly enable them to escape.

The ladies of Cazenovia have raised $100 for Kansas. Three boxes of clothing have been sent from that place to Kansas, valued at $348 71, and cash to the amount of $171 [illegible]—in all $519 [illegible].

A man named Patrick O'Neill, charged with having shot [illegible] in the [illegible] riot in Baltimore, was arrested a few days since at Wheeling, whither he had walked from Baltimore.

NEW-YORK CITY.

A Newly Discovered [illegible]—[illegible] Ferry.

It is a long time since we have found a quieter spot than that inside the gates of the Roosevelt and Bridge-street ferry dépôt. Grass would grow on the bridges if they were sodded, and if once started with sunshine, they would grow tall [illegible] at the sight of a man. One solitary [illegible] paces the spot—he beguiles his weary hours with frequent chapters of Hervey's meditations among the tombs. The grounds are very spacious and reeking with the odor of well-evaporated bilge-water. The noble "[illegible]" is full of anthracite. The large room for gentlemen is innocent of tobacco puddles, and only a little apple-girl overtaken by sudden sleep occupies the Ladies' Room. A large coal stove [illegible] centre of each room, but, probably because smoking is prohibited, neither has a pipe! But do not imagine that the slip-room is utterly vacant. It is the custom of several steamboats that [illegible] in the neighborhood to haul across the head of Peck-slip whenever the thing is practicable. Then the Peck-slip Ferry boat puts into the Bridge-street slip, and there are lively times within the gates. [illegible] startle from some dream such a [illegible]. The surprised ferry-master rubs his eyes and [illegible] to see if it is Independence Day. [illegible] between the bars and [illegible] the big carriage-way gate swings on its rusty hinges. If any reader is weary of the City's turmoil, let him take a smelling-bottle and go down to enjoy for an hour at noon this solitary retreat.

Launch.

Mr. Thomas Eckles will launch to-day, at noon, from the foot of Tenth-street, East River, the steamer *Eastern Queen*, of 600 tons burden, for Messrs. Spear, Kimball & Rice, of Boston, and [illegible] and Wm. S. Gentry, of Gardiner, Me. She will run between Boston and Gardiner.

Twenty-second Ward School Exhibition.

The girls and boys of the various departments of the Twenty-second Ward School No. 17, on Forty-seventh-street, gave a general exhibition yesterday afternoon, under the direction of the Principals, Mr. Monteith and Misses Kinnersly and Oliver, aided by their assistants and Commissioner R. H. Shannon, who acted as Master of Ceremonies. The music was directed by Prof. F. H. Nash, in a very effective manner.

There were hosts of visitors, and hundreds went away without being able to catch a glimpse of what was going on. The exercises consisted of select readings, compositions, declamations, a dramatic scene from "Wm. Tell," in which Aaron G. Allen as *Wm. Tell*, distinguished himself. Duets by Prof. Nash, Miss Nash, and Miss Lockwood, with solos and choruses by the school. Master Evander Childs read, by special request, T. B. Aldrich's "Little Mamie" admirably. Superintendents Randall and Bennett, with many prominent teachers, were present, having conducted a two day's examination, in which some of the classes were found to be in a very excellent condition.

If we had any fault to find, it would be in regard to the length of the programme, which carried the exercises far into the evening. So much "drama" on so few of the pupils, (some appearing several times,) is objectionable.

On the whole the Twenty-second Warders and their friends had a capital time.

The Ice-Cutter.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your yesterday's issue speaks of an "Ice-Cutter," built in Baltimore, and bought by a New-York Company, as about to arrive soon. Allow me to say that New-Yorkers need not go so far South for appliances to keep our ferries or rivers open. There has been constructed a boat with 500 horse power engine, for the purpose of keeping open the Chesapeake Bay, and this announcement, made in the Baltimore *Sun*, and copied by your City [illegible], may have led you into the error. It is in Baltimore harbor she has been built. We have here, in New-York, an apparatus that will not cost $1,000, which will more effectually perform the work of opening a passage through the ice. [illegible]

☞ The Albany Express train, of the Hudson Railroad, which left this City at 6 A. M. yesterday, met with an accident at Williams Bridge station, by the breaking of the switch or target bar, by which the three hind passenger cars were thrown off the track, while the engine, tender, and baggage car remained upon it. The rate of speed did not exceed 15 or 20 miles an hour. [illegible] The cars sustained trifling injury. No persons in the train received any injury.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Our city last night was the scene of a murderous outrage, committed upon a female by an unknown hand whose name as yet is [illegible]. The wife of Owen Bulger left her residence in Schuyler-street, about 5 o'clock last evening, and nothing was heard of her until 6½ o'clock this morning, when she was found murdered in Quay-street, a short distance south of the foot of Clinton-street. She was found with her face lying downward in the mud and water, and her sun-bonnet, skirt and comb about 100 feet from her body. Upon examination, several marks of violence were found upon her person. The wound between the eyes upon the forehead appears to have been inflicted with a brick or sharp stone. Her face was blood-shot, and her throat exhibits marks of violence, with every appearance of strangulation.

Pools of blood and water were visible about the place, and for some distance from the spot where she was found, there were to be seen indentations in the mud, showing that she had been dragged from the spot where she had been murdered, with the intention of throwing her body into the river, when the murderer probably became alarmed and left his victim where she was found. Mrs. Bulger was about 35 years of age, and is said to have been a sober and industrious woman. When she left the house, last evening, she locked the room door in which her mother and five children were, and put the key in her bosom, where it was found this morning. Her husband is in the employ of John Taylor, running a boat between this city and New-York, and was absent at the time the dastardly outrage was committed. There is a mystery hanging about this affair which may never be cleared up. There are many suspicions afloat with not a particle of evidence to substantiate them. Some of the police are of the opinion that some person attempted to commit an outrage upon her person, and that during the melee the skirt was torn from her, and her bonnet and comb fell from her head. The Coroner was engaged this morning, at the First District Station-house, investigating the affair, and the body of the deceased was in the lock-up, awaiting the arrival of the physician, when a *post mortem* examination will be had. The friends of the family telegraphed to Mr. Bulger, who was then in New-York, the tidings of this sad and mysterious affair.

Up to 2 o'clock no clue had been obtained to the murder of Mrs. Bulger, and the case up to that hour was still shrouded in darkness. The Coroner's Jury took a recess to this afternoon, in the hope that something might turn up by which some light may be thrown upon this mysterious and fiendish murder.

Horrible Death from Hydrophobia.—We learn, says the Lehigh *Register*, that on Monday of last week a young man named Henry Brotzman, son of Charles Brotzman, Esq., residing near the Lehigh Gap, died from the shocking effects of hydrophobia. He was bitten by a dog belonging to his father, about six weeks previous, as were also several head of cattle, swine and a horse. Fears arising in the family that the dog might be mad, he was instantly killed. Fearful of the consequences of the bite the young man received, medical aid was summoned and the ordinary prescription administered, and finding no particular symptoms arise, the family felt relieved, believing a cure had been effected. All was well, and no more thought about it, until a few weeks since the horse that had been bitten at the same time, and by the same dog, became rabid, and died from the effects. After he was dead, he was skinned, in which operation the young man that had been bitten assisted, and by some means received a wound on one of his fingers, through which the virulent blood of the horse commingled with his own, and of course repoisoned his whole system. Several days he complained of dullness and pain in the head and limbs, which, with the bewildered appearance of the eyes and dread of sight of water, were the first symptoms of the horrible disease. This was followed by a general prostration of the system, accompanied by violent paroxysms, with a flow of saliva, which ended in his death as above stated. Although competent medical aid was brought to service, yet nothing could be done to save him, as the fatal poison was so spread over the system, by the singular circumstance related, that nothing could prevent it from doing its fearful work.

Trial of John Hughes in Baltimore.—After a delay of two days, caused by the indisposition of Judge Stump, the trial of John Hughes, late a city watchman, was proceeded with yesterday in the Criminal Court. There being no certainty as to what time the Judge will be able to resume his place on the bench it was agreed by the counsel on both sides to appoint a special Judge, so that the trial might go on. Accordingly S. Morris Cochran, Esq., was invited, and after taking the necessary obligation ordered that the testimony be heard. A number of witnesses were called on the part of the State, but the burden of their testimony was favorable to the defendant, all agreeing that Hughes was retreating from Kelly at the time he fired the fatal shot. The case will probably occupy the whole of to-day and to-morrow. Quite a large number of persons were present to listen to the testimony.—*American, 26th.*

Philadelphians for Nicaragua.—It is understood that quite a number of young men have left this city, and taken passage in the steamship [illegible], which sailed from New-York, yesterday, for San Juan. Their object is to join General Walker's fillibustering Nicaraguan Army. A rendezvous for all persons desirous to enter into "agricultural pursuits," may be found somewhere in Market-street.—*Phil. Am. Jour.*

THE GREAT STRUGGLE IN ASIA.

[illegible]—Russian Intrigue [illegible]—the Siege of Herat—the British Expedition to the Gulf of Persia—Interven[illegible]—The great reasons for ascen[illegible] in the East—Probabilities of another War between Great Britain and Russia.

Our readers are aware that an extensive war is now raging at our antipodes. Its origin is [illegible] understood. Some assert it to be reli[illegible], and others again assign a more [illegible], though as yet an undeveloped cause—rivalry between England and Russia for supremacy in the East.

The first great event we have to record, since an appeal to arms was determined upon, is the siege of Herat by a Persian army. According to Persian authority, the expedition was undertaken as a religious crusade against Isa Khan, Governor of Herat, who, it was alleged, had authorized and encouraged the recent Sheeah massacre—a sect of which the Shah of Persia is the acknowledged chief and protector. For though both the Sheeahs and the Soonees, among whom Isa Khan is numbered, are true believers in Islamism, yet, as in other religions of loftier faith, they are bitterly opposed on doctrinal points, each accusing the other of schism. The Sheeahs, under the Shah, admit Ali alone, while the Soonees, dominant in Turkey and Egypt, recognize the Caliphs Aboubekir, Omar, and Osman as the successors of Mahomet. Therefore, when the Sheeahs of Herat appealed to Persia for help against their Affghan enemies, both the Shah and his people were not loth to accord it.

All this, it is proper to mention, is the Persian excuse for undertaking the war. On the other hand, English journals deny that the interference of the Shah, as protector of the Sheeah Faith, was rendered necessary by the cruelties inflicted on his coreligionists by the Soonees of Herat. They allege that the accusation of Affghan intolerance is untrue, and that even if it was true, the persecution of the Sheeahs of Herat is a matter of profound indifference to the Persians of Teheran. Be this as it may, political reasons have doubtless influenced the recourse to open hostilities. Since 1838—when their last invasion was repulsed—the Persians have coveted the possession of the independent chiefship of Herat, and, as during the late war, the Shah befriended Russia, remaining neutral or not, just as he was directed, it is not difficult to suppose that he has been secretly encouraged by the Czar's Government to prosecute his present scheme of aggrandisement. Had the war in Europe been protracted, there can scarcely be a doubt but that active operations would have been commenced on the frontiers of India. It is asserted as a fact, too well known for contradiction, that at the beginning of the present year, Russia had made every preparation, in conjunction with Persia, for an expedition against this same chiefship of Herat, and that a large Russian force was ready to cross the Caspian Sea and occupy the Persian towns of Amol and Asterabad with this avowed object. From these facts it is argued, and with great show of probability, that the Herat expedition in which Persia is now engaged, originated in Russian counsels, and was planned for the purpose of attacking England through her Indian possessions. Time will doubtless more fully develop how far these speculations are correct. But as the case now stands, we are disposed to attach to them considerable weight. From the geographical position of Russia the ambition of her sovereigns must look, as it has ever looked since the days of Catherine, to the East, and not to the West, for fresh fields of conquest. During the late war her vast resources and great diplomatic skill were taxed to the utmost to sustain her reputation in the East; and if, after the fall of Sebastopol, she lost caste in the eyes of Europe, the capture of Kars and the retreat of Omar Pasha appeared to the credulous nations of Asia a full and satisfactory equivalent. To them the colossal strength and power of Russia are [illegible] facts—especially to the Shah, at whose Court, when the Treaty of Paris was signed, Russian ascendency was never more complete.

Whatever was the cause—whether at Russian instigation or not—a large Persian army moved upon Herat from the shores of the Caspian. Throughout the months of June, July and August, the Persian General, following the plan of Mouravieff at Kars, established a strict blockade, and seemed determined to await the time when famine should force the garrison to surrender. But, of this event, we have as yet, no intelligence. Without the possibility of receiving any external aid, a capitulation seems most probable, and in that case, a massacre, and the commission of those fearful atrocities which follow in the wake of Eastern warfare, may be expected. The latest advices from Herat are to the beginning of September. They state that the provisions were exhausted, and that the garrison were living on a limited allowance of horse-flesh, which must soon give out. The same accounts represent the Persians to be in capital condition, and in expectation of a speedy and easy victory over their exhausted enemy. The army had been reinforced, and now numbered 100,000 men—double that of the allies when they first sat down before Sebastopol. They consisted of some 50,000 infantry, a body of cavalry which occupied the surrounding country, and a regular siege-train, the whole under command of the Persian General Tziz Khan. A French engineer directed the siege works, and an Austrian officer commanded the cavalry. The Affghans within the city are represented to be in complete disorganization, and every day large desertions to the enemy are taking place. The defence is conducted by an English officer in the East India Company's service. By recent accounts the batteries had opened against Fort Nouchky, said to be the key of the external works, and, if taken, would be speedily followed by the fall of Herat. It was even reported that this event had actually occurred, but a telegraphic dispatch from Constantinople offers, in explanation of the rumor, that two Persian regiments were admitted into Herat through the connivance of the Sheahs within, but were shortly after expelled with heavy loss. Nevertheless, it seems to be admitted on all hands that the capture of Herat is, ere this, a settled fact. The only hope for aid lay in the advance of Dost Mohammed Khan; but, far from being able to do so, he was himself in the midst of a hostile population at Candahar, some 400 miles distant, and at the head of a mutinous army. That noted warrior, therefore, is taxed to the utmost to maintain his own position.

Such is the condition of affairs at Herat that has called forth the intervention of England. In the year [illegible], certain Russian designs upon Herat—not being carried out, but then only foreshadowed—induced England to enter into a treaty with the Shah by which Persia bound herself to support no measures against the independence of that chiefship. The present movement against Herat, in open violation of this treaty, was, therefore, at once the signal for British interference, and it was promptly determined to fit out at Bombay an imposing expedition to be sent into Persian waters. The British [illegible], besides other minor propositions in reference to the previous dismissal of the English chargé from Teheran, demanded peremptorily the unconditional withdrawal of the Shah's forces from Herat, but as this he is not willing to concede, nor is it supposed that the mere demonstration will have the effect intended of causing him to relinquish the siege.

The British expedition was appointed to start [illegible] but we have not yet received [illegible] of its departure from Bombay. Its destination is the south of Persia. The arrangements made are [illegible] complete, and sufficient for every emergency. The officers belonging to the Indian Navy are perfectly familiar with the Gulf of Persia and with the coasts that enclose it, and the safe passage of the steamers, with the transports in tow, is regarded as next to a certainty. The first place of rendezvous will be the Island of Karrack—a convenient depot for war material—which will be reached after a fortnight's sail from Bombay. Leaving a strong garrison here—for it is presumed that the Island is incapable of defence—the fleet will then stand across for Bushire, a place of much more importance. For this is the port through which Persia receives a large portion of her Indian supplies, and its capture, it is argued, will affect the direct revenue of the Crown, and may bring the Shah at once to his senses. Here, too, it is not apprehended that any serious resistance will be offered, or, if there is, that it will require more than a few gun-boats to insure its reduction. The walls are already crumbling into ruins by the action of the surf, and a very mild bombardment would complete their ruin. Around Bushire the whole expeditionary force, consisting of some 20,000 men,—infantry, cavalry and siege trains,—will remain encamped for several months, to await the progress of events. If by the Spring the Shah still refuses to accede to the British demands, or, having captured Herat, should still retain it, the expedition will in that case move on as far as Kazeroon, where the climate is cooler, and make it a basis for future operations. In addition to the occupation of Bushire, the whole coast will be strictly blockaded, and the Persian trade, especially in sugar and spices, will be cut off. But although the blockade will occasion no little distress among the people, it is not supposed that the Shah, a man of great obstinacy, will yield—not at least under the pressure of this preliminary British demonstration. It is worthy of note here that the British-Indian papers are discussing the propriety of perpetually retaining Bushire and Karrack. The former, they say, offers a convenient post for a strong garrison, to be maintained as a permanent force of observation upon Persia, while the latter would be valuable as a repeating station on the projected telegraphic line between India and England, and might further be of value as a *tête-de-pont* to Bombay. That something of this sort will be done to pay the expenses of the expedition is probable; it will only be in strict conformity with the uniform policy of Great Britain in the East.

But while these great preparations for an invasion of Southern Persia are going on, the Shah, unable to meet them with physical force, has resorted to Diplomacy to avert the danger with which he is menaced. Recent advices inform us that Ferroukh Khan, Ambassador from the Court of Teheran, had arrived at Constantinople with the object, it is said, of proceeding to Paris to ask the intervention of Louis Napoleon in his master's favor. The English Government is steadily opposed to submitting the question to arbitration, and for obvious reasons will not consent that France should be the arbitrator. The jealousy with which the latter has reviewed, and continues to view, the growth of British power in the East is well understood, and the bitter rivalry that has always existed between the French and English missions at the Court of the Shah is a matter of unquestioned notoriety. It is a complaint, even now, in England, that the French minister offered no objections to the Persian expedition against Herat, and that the principal officer in command of the siege works is a French Engineer of distinction. We find the French Press—all more or less under imperial *surveillance*—differing widely from their English cotemporaries as to the origin of the war, the one justifying what the other condemns. The inconsistency of British ministerial journals is also significant; for while, on the one hand, they declare that a cordial understanding exists between England and France in regard to the Persian question; on the other, they say, in the same breath, that the question of Herat is one which concerns England and England only, admits of no compromise, *and requires no arbitration*. It is, moreover, apparent, from the prominence given by British ministerial journals to the diplomatic efforts of Russia against India, that England is seeking so to use French jealousy and French prejudice as to gain for herself that very French support which she affects to have already secured. If, therefore, Ferroukh Khan prosecutes his mission and proceeds to Paris, it will be curious to note his reception by the Emperor, for that will be some indication of the solidity of the Western alliance. But if the Ambassador, instead of proceeding to Paris, should remain at Constantinople—as many suppose he will—it would, in our opinion, be a symptom that Louis Napoleon is not disposed to regard his mission with special favor.

We have thus, very briefly, sketched the alleged causes and the progress of this Persian war against the independant chiefship of Herat. Confined to its legitimate sphere, the contest matters little to us or to the civilized world; we don't care much whether an Affghan or a Persian chief rules in Herat, or whether the Soonee or the Sheeah sect of Islamism triumph. But to local questions of faith or politics, the war, as we have seen, has not been confined, and in its results, promises to extend over a wider area and into deeper complications. Russia, we are told, has pledged her honor to the Shah that if England resents the attack on Herat, she would come forward to protect him, even though she risked thereby the resumption of the war in Europe. Now, England *has* resented the attack upon Herat, and has at this moment dispatched an imposing armament to invade the Southern portion of the Shah's dominions. How, then, will Russia act? In England, no doubt seems to be entertained upon the matter: *and we find the following significant paragraph in the leading ministerial paper*: "If Russia—as there is too much reason to apprehend—should have it in contemplation to attempt, at no distant period, the retrieval of her position by another appeal to arms, *nothing could be more favorable to her policy than the events which are now passing in Persia*; and which, unless we anticipate the crisis *may be expected in due course to lead to the establishment of a Russian garrison in the impregnable position of Herat, in friendly alliance with the Shah, and presenting a most menacing front to India.*" The same paper earnestly draws attention to this impending danger, and argues that "if, owing to French lukewarmness, or to the active interference of Russia in the north of Persia, the occupation of Bushire and subsequent operations should be insufficient to compel the Shah's restoration of Herat to its legitimate ruler, then England must be prepared *to resort to extreme measures, in Europe as well as in Asia*, in support of her defensive Indian policy—to such measures, *for instance, as resuming the war with Russia, or revolutionizing Persia, or even placing a garrison of British troops in the disputed fortress.*"

Here, then, we have the secret to the continued hostility between Great Britain and Russia. The treaty of Paris is but a thin veil to conceal the bitter rivalry between these powers,—a rivalry that must sooner or later end in open war for ascendancy in the East. The ambition of both is turned in the same direction, but the ambition of both cannot be satisfied. To both, moreover, are the issues of vital importance;—to Russia, because Destiny points to Asia as the sphere for future conquests and future glory; to England, because of the vastness of the stake that lies in the security of her Indian possessions.

A gentleman in Boston has contributed $5,000 towards liquidating the debt of $88,[illegible] of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. A gentleman in Connecticut has given $1,000 towards the same purpose, and three other persons have given $1,[illegible].

Thirty millions of bricks have been manufactured in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, during the last year.

JOHN MITCHEL ON EUROPEAN POLITICS.

Report of Mr. Mitchel's Lecture at St. Louis.

From the St. Louis Republican.

The reputation which Mr. Mitchel has compassed for himself, and the curiosity which naturally enough prevailed to hear what he should say upon a subject which, to him, is a matter of keen interest, brought together a large, as well as an intelligent audience on Saturday night last, at the Hall of the Mercantile Library. The manner of the speaker is different from what a reading of his published works would lead a listener to expect; nevertheless, the matter of his discourse came up fully to the anticipations of his audience. As a speaker, he is not the most pleasant to whom we have listened, but the faults we find are forgotten in the brilliancy of what he utters, and the force with which he delivers himself. Without being a fluent speaker, he is not at a loss for words, and he expresses his ideas in chaste and elegant language. His words are well selected as to quantity, and they are distinctly uttered, but at the best there is some appearance of embarrassed diction, caused by the effort to restrain an impulsive nature. Mr. Mitchel took his place in the rostrum shortly after the time announced, and delivered a discourse which occupied an hour and forty minutes. He remarked that he was to solicit the attention of his audience this evening to the affairs of a distant portion of the world, to ask them to turn their minds away for a little space of time, from their own glorious land—the affairs of which, for the past six months, have been of more absorbing interest—to look with him across the sea. "Separated as we are by a world of water," said Washington, "from other countries, if we are wise, we shall surely observe those relations which Nature has appointed." Like every word that fell from the lips of Washington, that was wise and true, but the Atlantic is not one-quarter the width that it was in Washington's day. There is no world of water now; the Atlantic is no barrier, but a beaten highway, whereon a Maury has almost set up finger-posts, and what is even a more impressive circumstance is this, when the telegraph wire is once finished to Newfoundland, a Board of Admiralty sitting at the War-Office in London, can whisper the word of command to armies in this country in five minutes. Here are elements introduced that dry up the Atlantic almost. The movements of Europe are not only interesting to us, then, as the movements of the parent whence we all sprang, but for this reason, that they have come so close to us.

Republican Refugees are continually making appeals to American opinion in this day. In fact, appeals are ever coming across the seas to America. Republican Refugees claiming and appealing for American sympathy, for the good cause, which they have left bleeding at home. What the views and expectations of these refugees are, he thought he ought to know, having, in fact, the honor to be one of them himself.

But when he said Republican, it would perhaps be well to explain his meaning, for fear of mistake, for words change their meaning so fast now-a-days, in these times of party strife. When he said Republicanism, he did not mean Ethiopian or Black Republicanism. [Loud cheering.] On the other hand the Monarchs of Europe have their agents at work, in a thousand channels, to conciliate the American people on their side and against their people. He need hardly observe that the most active in that direction is the monarch of Great Britain. So that it may be assumed that there is the expectancy, that in the trouble of coming years, this Republic shall have some part to play—some word to say. The suffrages of the American people are courted, their influence, or at least, their sympathies, are wanted, on one side or the other. Now that the smoke of the American's own periodical family controversy is allayed, perhaps it might be as good a time as any to look across the sea, and see how it fares with our heavy laden brethren of Europe.

To prophesy is easy and delightful; it was not his province, but he would try to fall in with that current of prevailing sentiment, and depict the prospects and position of the European people, and this he would do as smoothly as he could. We all know that peace has been proclaimed in Paris, this very year, and this with illuminations and rejoicings perhaps more than enough. Now, has there been peace in Europe, or is there no peace? True, peace has been proclaimed; the semi-barbarian Russians, as we are diligently taught to believe, have been taught a lesson, they have received a check, land marks have been established in the nations, thus far shalt thou come and no farther—war—there is no war any longer; war is bound over to keep the peace. Bellona, a strong-minded female, has grown old, we are told, though she has not lost any of her teeth, and she has been put into bonds, she may go to the school-marm, in the school of human progress, and learn lessons of Antoinette Brown. [Laughter.] But more, we are called on to enjoy the gladness of the time. Justice is returning with her scales of justice. What more? Swords have been beaten into plough-shares. That is to say, that the guns and bayonets have been taken from the militia, and replaced in the Government armories, that they may not do harm in the hands of freemen.

THE STATE OF THE FUNDS.

Let him add what brilliant touches he could to the picture, and make it as bright as possible. The British funds are not down or up, but balancing themselves with considerable cunning on nothing. France glories in her newly established *credit mobilier*, in which a franc can represent ten thousand, as long as his Imperial Highness lends the credit. Not only so, but Crimean heroes also, are above par. Many a Mademoiselle of France and many an English maiden rejoices in her Crimean lover, though his sleeve hangs loose without an arm. Fortunate men, they, for they are the last to be wooed from the battle-field. Hereafter, among civilized nations, the suitor and the bridegroom shall have two arms, and be without cross, medal or star. Is this an exaggeration? Why, the treaty of Paris, by the third article, announces not peace only—peace is nothing—but the perpetual friendship of these powers, Russia, Austria, France, Prussia, and Sardinia. What an affectionate band of brothers they are! [Laughter.] Peace and perpetual friendship is absolutely between them, and if such be the case between the European Governments, who will refuse them joy? But as to the people, that is quite another matter, as he would presently show.

It must be remembered, that throughout all these rejoicings and illuminations, through all the festivals and glories of royal christenings and coronations, men are all around to be found who persist in seeing no peace at all, but only a short armistice, who say that this inevitable war was not only not yet finished, but not begun; that the great game of the war was not yet made up,—the stakes not yet ascertained, the match not arranged and partners not drawn. But then the Emperor of France says the war is ended. Moreover, they said that the ruling element had not begun to move at all, the men of the European Democracy. That the war, in short, had not yet been crowned with the revolution that has had its martyrs for forty years. It has only cast its shadow forth, this to come shall be the war, the other being but the semblance. That war which Princes, Prelates, Serene Highnesses and Millionaire Stockholders, have not yet begun to believe in, but which every thinking man in *Europe knows must burst out*, and *when it comes*, Princes, Principalities, and Serene Highnesses must go down to perdition loaded with the heavy curses of the world. [Cheers.]

WHAT OTHERS THINK.

He knew that such prophets of war had arisen, and by all the organs of public opinion—he meant by this the organs of the dominant classes—they had been laughed at. It is the policy of these organs to deny it altogether, and what is strange, even here in America, so apt are we to take our opinion from the presses of Europe—even here in America, in this Republic of the United States—in this republic which exists by a revolution—that stands on a revolution—there is a disposition to the disbelief in the fact of revolution among the population of Europe. Americans are too apt to flatter themselves that they alone know how to win and wear liberty. He desired candor, let his audience take a look with him this day, at the actual condition of the European people. He said European people in contradistinction to the ruling classes, under Dukes and Serene Highnesses. Let them turn their eyes away from coronations and regal christenings and consider how it fares with the farmer, the artisan, the mechanic, in short with the people who supply all that imperial pomp and power.

THE PEOPLE.

It is a fact, and let Americans realize it themselves if they could, that in all the German States, in Austria, throughout Italy and France, every farmer and artisan is under the surveillance of the police, not one of them can move from his known and registered place of residence, without passports, visas and countersigns. They must be passed by the police; the police must know where they sleep at night. And why is this precaution taken? Why, lest these men should be conveying communications between revolutionary societies, lest under pretext of looking for work they should be carrying communications amongst secret organizations.

These societies are well known to exist. Societies of a revolutionary character are known to be spread to the very remotest quarters, and to be all in the posture of awaiting the moment to spring. They are in Northern Italy, covered as it is with Austrian troops and overspread with Austrian forts from end to end, where every traveler whatsoever, by railroad or otherwise, if in the opinion of the Austrian sentry or police he smells of Young Italy, if his beard be cut in republican style, if they do not like the color of his hat, is taken [illegible], sometimes half a dozen times a day, and sent to prison or back whence he came, [illegible] in their opinion the interests of society may require. In France, the paternal Emperor [illegible] to make arrests nightly. In Southern Italy, which is governed by Bomba, he is obliged, though it breaks his heart, to govern his subjects with [illegible].

In England, liberal England, the speaker thought he almost heard some one of his hearers say, "what is he going to say of England?" [Immense applause.] What is there that this invader to revolutions is able to bring up of that land?—that land where Harriet Beecher Stowe lately assured her friend, the Earl of Harrington, there was nothing to prevent the absolute happiness of the humbled people except—what? Nothing but strong liquor. Indulgence in strong liquor—that is all that she sees to be mended. [Laughter and applause.] Now, as to England, he would not detain by generalities—he would not deal in general terms. England, also, is covered over with revolutionary societies. He would not remind his audience of the two hundred thousand able-bodied paupers living in their workhouses on public rates, but he would mention one or two facts of recent date, and from them such inferences as could be might be drawn.

THE CRIME OF POVERTY.

He found in the Halifax *Guardian*, of Oct. 6th, last, a proceeding of a Board of Poor Law Guardians and Magistrates. Five men, described as very respectable working men, out of employment, were brought up before these Magistrates, charged with nothing in the world but with having no money, and with having applied at the workhouse the previous night for a night's shelter, which, by the way, was refused them. They were guilty of the crime of poverty. These five respectable working men out of employment were committed to a felon's cell in the jail, and sent to hard labor. A Mr. Farnham, a Poor-Law Guardian of six counties, laid down the law that any able-bodied man out of employment, without shelter, was to be committed to hard labor; "for" said he, "they are candidates for hard labor—they are looking for work—let them have it on the tread-mill." [Cheers.] The report goes on to state that the *innocent* Mayor of Halifax remonstrated. "How is that," said the Mayor, who did not feel authorized to commit men to prison unless they had committed some offence. "But what is a man to do," quoth Mr. Farnham. "Why, they must go to jail." In vain some suggested on that occasion, that if they were turned from the door of the poor-house, they would fill up the jail and what advantage would it be. In vain they urged that if they built wards for that species of criminal, there would be no gain, inasmuch as they were still supported by the county, and men out of employment, would get in jail for a shelter, so that in this happy, prosperous country, there was a number of respectable laboring men out of employ, that are happy to get into jail to secure bread to eat.

But if he be fortunate enough to get into the workhouse, how was it? He (speaker) would give a fact. In the city of London, two of the richest parishes are St. Pancras and Mary-le-bone. They are two of the wealthiest parishes of London. Each has its Workhouse Bastile, and it has come out, by mere accident, that, in each, they are in the habit of flogging women—of keeping them in order by flogging—poor women, guilty of that unpardonable offence against the London Holy Ghost—poverty. [Loud applause.] A small publication has been got up since the revelation of this treatment, and it is sold by hundreds and thousands of copies, among the working classes; it is entitled "*Dred, a tale of the Mary-le-bone Workhouse.*" In the style of the work, well-known under a similar title, it asks, where is the Earl of Shaftesbury and the Duchess of Sutherland? Where are those men who keep audiences sobbing, as they detail the suffering of the blacks in this country? Alas! for Mary and Sophia Elizabeth, for their names have become "familiar as household words," their skins are white. Exeter Hall has no tears for them.

In short, to those familiar with the almost fabulous luxury of the upper classes and who have heard of the hideous, obscene poverty of the lower classes, it is apparent that, in England, as elsewhere in Europe, Monarchs are balancing themselves unsteadily over an abyss of revolution.

PRETENSE VS. REALITY.

The great Powers are pretending to be busying themselves at this moment about fixing the proprietorship of the Isle of Serpents and settling the boundary of Bessarabia, but any one knows they are preparing against the day opened in 1848—a day coming swiftly and surely. That day when the Democracy, surging beneath the throne, shall rush out once more—when real war shall lift its head again from Palermo to Dublin, when Berlin, London, Paris, Vienna, and all the great capitals, shall once more roll and shake like the ship in the trough of the raging sea.

It has been said that the day of revolution is over in England. Oh, no! It is only beginning. That feudal sort of arrangement that has lasted so long, is worn out at last; it has become scandalous before God and man; society is all sick and surely waiting till that old worn-out garment is removed and pinned down by bonds. A man, no radical, demagogue and no Chartist, has cast the horoscope for him; he says the speaking classes will speak, and their voice must produce the earthquake. He would entreat his audience to believe that these two hundred million people cannot go on, waiting forever, in the cellars, they cannot be forever driven back by the bayonet, although they have been so long crushed. Every man that has risen up has been triumphantly got rid of, silenced or bought over with the people's money to desert the people, or if that bargain could not be negotiated, he has been pinned down in a dungeon, or shipped off to the uttermost end of the earth. [Loud applause.] Some of these men who have thus perished, were the best men that these countries have produced, and he (the speaker) did not fear to say the loftiest intellect and the most loving natures were those who have sunk extinguished in dungeons under ground or who had withered away in the jails of Venice, where in cells below the Adriatic an Austrian Chief Governor could, by opening the flood-gates, cool his seditious felon up to his neck in water, or when in the open dungeons of Italy they could roast him to death by the radiated heat of the sun, or who had sunk under the tortures of Cayenne. So from hour to hour they die. Young men becoming prematurely bald, gray, wrinkled, decrepid or idiotic. So old men joyfully mounted the scaffold to save themselves from worse than death. Does any one believe all that devotion has been in vain? Has the Maker made the choicest of His creatures only for that—to die as dogs die? Have they been gifted with God-like brains that they may be rung into madness forever? Is this for nothing? Have they had kindled in their souls an endless detestation for falsehood, meanness and tyranny, only that the false and mean tyrants of the earth should trample them under foot? Has he poured into them that rich red blood only that it should be shed upon the barren earth and bear no fruit? No! Believe the universe not built on that principle, and he would give three reasons, which, to his mind, are satisfactory proofs for disbelieving that the cause for which these men lived and died had vitality.

SIGNS OF VITALITY.

First, Because the life and death of these men has not been taken as a warning, but as an example, to the choicest youth of Europe. The question is not how to avoid the sad fate, but which of us is worthy to follow in the footsteps of these men. Maranchelli comes from his dungeon after many years of confinement; and behold the report of him produces more sedition and more seditionists than can be put in Austrian jails.

Smith O'Brien. [Immense cheering.] He thought the audience might well cheer at hearing mention of that noble name. [Cheers.] O'Brien after six years of ignominious bondage, embittered by cruelties that the Austrian and Neapolitan will have to study to come up to, comes home not as a felon but with head high and with defiance on his lips, and he braves them in all their power, and at this moment no man is so universally revered as he. This being the case he had no fears of the revolutionary spirit dying out.

Secondly, It is perfectly within the remembrance of all in Europe,—it could not well be forgotten, for it is but eight years ago—how very easy a King or Crowned Duke is frightened and driven over this world without his even waiting to pack up his portmanteau. The extreme facility with which this kind of game is started, hunted and driven to tree, is another ground from which he concludes the game of King hunting is not yet entirely given up. [Cheers.]

The third reason is, that the men in those western countries of Europe have not yet become so very chary of their lives or their blood, so much afraid of being killed, that the reigning dynasties can hope to keep them intimidated by the mere force of the bayonet forever. These men are America's own kinsmen—cousins. It may be possible to divert them for a time by spectacles, but frighten them one never can. They know that Paris is fortified, that Madrid is to be so, and that Dublin is being filled with armed bands; they know that, they see it all, but they know also that on a certain bright morning in '48, King Louis Phillippe, the richest, strongest, wisest tyrant in Europe, the one courted of all, after ten years spent in surrounding himself with his ten thousand men fought in the nest they had built for himself, one hour and a half, and then threw them the crown, without the head, and then fled. [Cheers.] Yes, it is impossible to keep these Parisians forever under the influence of fear. He would remark that no day dawns on Paris, that that day does not rise on fifty thousand men at least who are perfectly ready to go forward and raise up barricades, singing their merry songs as they do the work before them. We may conclude that *Mourir pour la Patrie* is not yet banished forever. That imperial ditty *Partant pour la Syrie*, has not yet driven away the souls of men accustomed to tramp through palaces to the stormy music of the *Marseillaise*. [Loud applause.]

This is so in his own country and in Southern Italy, but enough he had said to show that without revolution it was to enact the play of Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark.

PEACEFUL SIGNS.

But suppose no revolution is brewing at all—that all the monarchs of Europe stood staunch at home—look at the state of affairs that they have the impudence to call peace in Europe.

First, there are four million of bayonets—nearly four millions of troops armed in Europe after disbanding the militia, to keep the peace. Americans would not call that peace.

Next, in Turkey, the original occasion of the late war, there has been continual civil war since her protectors took her ailments under consideration. Take one other fact. The Peace Commissioners were sitting at Paris, consummating their blessed work of securing justice and of civilization, asserting the rights of the weak against the strong, when on the part of Sardinia enters Count Cavour; he memorializes the commission, on the part of his master that neither justice or civilization can ever begin to thrive in Northern Italy, while the Austrian military oppress the people; that [illegible]. Foolish Count, to appeal to England for liberty or to France for justice, for Austria is strong; she has three hundred thousand men, and she is fresh, for she has not been torn by battle. It is inconvenient to bully Austria, and it is concluded that the thing to do good to young Italy is not liberal institutions but Austrian dungeons and lead taken inwardly. [Laughter and applause.]

THE BIG BULLY.

England then finds it inconvenient to begin to bully Austria, but, in order to bully somebody, she turns on the King of Oude. [illegible] she swallows King and Kingdom, and that, too, without any of his own favorite [illegible]. She then turns to America, makes—well, she makes demonstrations in the West Indies and in Canada, sends ships, and troops, and military stores to Halifax—reviews at Spithead, with great pomp, her thundering fleet—and she improves the occasion, through her Ministerial organs, to read a homily, to give warning to any nation that may happen to have an exposed seaboard.

Singular to say, in the middle of these demonstrations her Ambassador is sent home in disgrace from Washington. [Cheers.] Sent home, not, I am proud to say, while her hands are full of the Russian war, but when she had put that to an end for the present—when she had not had enough of fighting—just when her men were fuming with vexation at that work cut too short—while her hand is lifted, and her voice is raised to frighten, her Ambassador is sent home with such ignominy as never before. [Applause.] What does she do? Send home Mr. Dallas? Declare war? No; my Lord Palmerston takes a very decided measure, indeed, and dubs the disgraced Ambassador Knight of the Bath; it ought to be Knight of the Horse-pond. [Loud cheers.] America proves intractable—hard to bully; so Lord Palmerston looks around, like a true bully as he is, to see who is weak and who has got no friends. [Laughter.] Greece is taken care of by France, so that, in looking over the map of Europe, Palmerston sees no fairer game than Ferdinand of Naples. Now, Ferdinand is compelled to rule his subjects with a great deal of severity; he shuts up many of them in dismal dungeons, without charges preferred against them, or trials granted. He has banished a good many of them, like the rest of Kings, to foreign countries. In all this he imitates feebly—he follows the example of England and France; but, just at this moment Lords Clarendon and Palmerston feel scandalized at his unconstitutional mode of governing, and the Emperor of France is feeble in health, and his nerves cannot bear it. A squadron is sent to sea.

BOMBA A READER OF HISTORY.

King Ferdinand calmly concentrates his troops, mans his forts, shots his guns, and tells these philanthropic powers to mind their own business. [Immense applause.] Now, King Ferdinand is even so ill-bred as to make the hardest annunciations—he alludes to India and to Ireland. He has read the newspapers, he has read history, he knows the story of 1848 in Ireland. He knows that when the Queen of England thought she was surrounded by some revolutionary movements, she suspended the habeas corpus act, and seized hundreds and thousands of men and shut them up, and never brought them to trial to this time. King Ferdinand knows this, and he retorts on Lord Palmerston with great effect. But he has read also how England, with its liberal and enlightened Government, has a system by which it can rid itself of two millions and upwards of its enemies by an artificial famine, and indeed he envies them the secret. Indeed he (the speaker) believed no despotic Government on earth ever conceived such a foul system, and perhaps if King Ferdinand knew the way he would try it, but he was willing to believe he would not. King Bomba has also read how England is obliged to have recourse to torture in India to collect her taxes. He knows of no familiar of the Inquisition in the world who ever knew how to torture a man's body for the saving of his soul so cunningly as British officers can tear and sear the India farmer. So he says, take your own harpy claws off Ireland, rule India with less savage barbarity, and then I may perhaps listen to you.

He dwelt so long on this, not only to show the kind of spirit which Byron declared was the *primum mobile* of English society, but to show the complication of European affairs.

SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE, &C.

It is well remembered how Russia threatened Turkey about the Christian Greeks three years ago, and now England attempts the same thing. Russia comes in and says, abide by your own rule; do not presume to interfere with the rights of sovereign King Ferdinand; like case like rule, and if you attempt to fire one broadside into Naples, you must prepare for war with me. [Cheers.] Now what to do in this contingency? The fleet was commissioned, the squadron had set sail, the ultimatum was drawn out. The fleet cruised out, they bore up leeward and drifted to leeward, but they never went up to Naples. From the highest tower the King of Naples could not see even the top-sail of one of them. Not only that, but placards were stuck up on the walls of the city to this effect: Lost or strayed, somewhere in the Mediterranean, two good fleets; whoever signal them as being seen, to the Minister, shall be rewarded. [Laughter.] But strange to say, at this moment a powerful Russian fleet sails into the Mediterranean merely to guard her trade and merchant shipping. And Spain at the same instant sent all her fleet into the same waters, but merely as a kind of maritime police. Sardinia, too, sees what is going on, and Austria commissions her fleet to cruise in the Adriatic, hard by, but only for exercise. At the same time the American Consul at Naples thinks it just as wise as to make a requisition on the Commodore of his nation, that he had better be in the Bay of Naples, to be there too. Is it not strange that in one year after this peace these brothers should have to be watching over each other?

The truth is, the English have got up this measure to get hold of Sicily, but France has no idea of suffering England to take Sicily. Palmerston talks of his Italian intervention with a view to take up an insurrection in Naples, then of crushing it and settling Bomba on his throne, and, lastly, of taking Sicily as the price. France stands to watch the English fleet, Austria to watch both, and Russia thinks they are all worth watching. What perpetual friendship.

But in the meantime, while such is the state under which the Western Powers exist, England particularly presumes to have the right to interfere. Young Italy haunts them in their dreams!

In the meantime, while these things are going on in Italy, the peace is assuming an alarming aspect in the East. The frontier of Bessarabia has not begun to be settled yet, to say nothing of the Isle of Serpents. In fact Lord Palmerston's organs complain of these barbarous Russians for giving Lord Clarendon false maps. These same barbarous Russians who gave Lord Dundee false charts, and let some of his ships go ashore in water fabulously marked on charts as being twenty feet, and who extinguished all the lights of the lighthouses when Napier wanted to go up, remain barbarous. So that with such barbarians to deal with, it is impossible to say how soon the details of this tiresome peace will ever be settled. In the meantime, Turkey, poor Turkey, has lost and powerless. It is no longer a sick man; the man is dead, dead as ever was, and shortly there will be a battle over his corpse.

CHRISTIANITY VS. BARBARISM.

But one slight advantage that has come to it is, that Turkey has got the reopening of the trade in the free-born white women of Circassia,—the traffic in Christian slaves. While Russia predominated in that sea, the sale of the Circassian was stayed; Russia called that trade *piracy,—contraband*, and treated it so, to the great curtailment of the pleasures of Moslem life; but when the Christian Allies came into the Black Sea, as the champions of civilization and justice, when they shut up the Russian fleet in fortified harbors, the trade was re-opened with greater vigor than before. Such is one fruit of the intervention of the Western Powers between Turkey and Russia. Now, this opening of the traffic in white slaves has become notorious. It became so notorious that the Bishop of Oxford, a member of the House of Lords and a son of William Wilberforce of Abolition memory, this Bishop, after long pondering of the circumstances, thought that a decent respect for lawn sleeves and silk apron required that he should do something in the matter; that he should calmly, and in a Christian-like manner, advert to the circumstance in Parliament, so he mentioned it in Parliament. He was instantly satisfied by his noble friend, Lord Clarendon, by his being assured that the attention of Government was turned to that painful thing, and moreover, that Schamyl, the Circassian Chief, was opposed to it. The Bishop knew that all this was false—that Schamyl was not opposed to the trade—that he had warred for years against Russia *to maintain it, but he was satisfied* that he had done his duty, and he sat down with all the becoming satisfaction that a man feels who has done a good action, and the trade remained, and still remains, growing more horrible every day. And, since the day that the Bishop so called the attention of the Government to the fact, we find that the trade has been increasing to such an extent that the old stock of slaves had become utterly valueless, and murder has become more frequent in Constantinople. Every night sacks, with the mingled corpses of females, are thrown into the Bosphorus. He would read two sentences by English authors, relied on by the Bishop, to give some idea of what the trade is. One says that at present the only trade carried on in Constantinople is that in white women, and this seems to be extraordinarily active at present. Another—and, to his credit be it said, he disproves of it—writes from Constantinople, regretting to see that the Slave-Trade is greatly on the increase; every boat from the port of Abasia brings in ten or a dozen white Christian women for the market in Constantinople, while even the Austrian steamers do not refuse to bring cargoes of hundreds into port. Think of this British nation that is so filled with horror, righteous and virtuous horror, at the black Slave-Trade, that it sends out one fleet to stop the trade in blacks on the African coast, and sends another to open the traffic in white slaves. [Applause.]

What a profundity of hypocrisy in that Bishop and all the rest of the bench of Bishops, to sit by in Parliament and help with their votes, and give by their votes all the sanction of religious association to all the abominations of English rule in East and West. So for Cabool burned down, and so with Ireland, starved. Lo! unto you hypocrites, the gory soil of India will long cry out for vengeance on your hoary heads. Not a Circassian girl will float in a sack down the Bosphorus, strangled by the bow-string of her master, when he is tired of her beauty, but it will cling to your souls to curse you to perdition.

BRITAIN'S HOPES AND FEARS.

It is well known that one main object of England, after justice and civilization of course, [Laughter,] was to extend her influence in India, and to check that of Russia. With that view both of these powers have been courting Persia, of course with the view in the end, he need hardly say, of swallowing her. Persia thinks of the two the least desirable friend is England; of the two she prefers Russia as a friend and England for an enemy, and he believed her instinct was right. Just when the Peace Commissioners began to make all smooth in Turkey, intelligence comes [illegible] in from the East that the Persians were on the way to an advance post of India, and that Russia was building and manning a powerful navy in the Caspian Sea. England takes sudden alarm, a fleet is instantly sent to the Gulf of Persia with an ultimatum at the cannon's mouth. It is well known that no British force could march through Persia; long before they should reach Teheran they would meet the Rus[illegible] [illegible], and they would [illegible] to France to preserve them, their allies, [illegible] [Applause and laughter.] [illegible] that it is there the Russians will get leave to work their wicked way [illegible].

We find that the British power is not yet ashamed to boast of British justice and philanthropy,—not ashamed to turn round to America and charge her on the charge of intending to break a treaty. The ministerial organs pretend there is an intention to take Panama, and the *Times* refers to it. Think of it, to be shut off—God help us,—from the diplomatic circle,—to be held for Arabs and Gypsies,—drawn off from civilized society, with whom it is impossible to be classified,—to be stigmatized as a people bound by no compacts, respecting no law, dreaming of no justice, by whom? By the land tyrant of India, the treaty breaker of the Carnatic, the fire brand of Cabool, [Immense applause,] who makes allies only to despoil them, and conquests only to rob! But whether or not, it seems America is out of the pale of society according to the *Times* newspaper. He thanked God there is one Government that can be said to be out of their pale, and he thought there was another besides, the youngest Republic, whose President and Chief is William Walker. [Loud cheering.]

A SUMMING UP.

He had referred to the state of things in Italy; it is much the same in Spain, throughout Germany and Switzerland. These brothers who swear to this year to be eternal friends, are throughout Europe struggling and eyeing one another, and those cordial and friendly allies, England and France, are beginning to feel that their interests are not quite similar, that their feelings are not in harmony and never was; that their temporary association for temporary purposes is at an end, and that the sooner the chase is at an end the better. England wants Sicily and France declares she shall not have it. The English papers are already holding up their pious hands in horror of the cruelties of the French Emperor towards his prisoners at Cayenne, which it would appear was only discovered some few weeks ago. The French Emperor retorts on this by pointing out the condition of Ireland, for that country is good to point a moral, and if we cannot wrest it from the grasp of the British Government we can enjoy a smile at seeing it thrown in her teeth. What care they for the angry men—for the Bank of France with a deficit—what care they for placards posted at night and which are torn down—the police will care for that—what care these crowned heads? Is there not peace in Europe? Consider the coronation of Russia, is not that the very apotheosis of peace? He felt almost compelled to pity these figures married and given in marriage, dancing in an atmosphere light, and redolent with perfume, not knowing the moment when their dance may turn to the terrible sword-dance, with a bloody figure at the bottom of the hall, reflected in every mirror, advancing slowly, but steadily and surely, arrayed in bloody garments, with clanking chains, that points the finger to martyred sufferers, and on its forehead written the name "Revolution and Retribution." [Cheers.] He pretended to be no prophet; he could not tell how long peace would pass to and fro, but he could say that the elements of revolution were at work, and as surely as the end of war is peace, so the end of such a peace is war.

MAKES HIS BOW.

In conclusion, he thanked the audience for their patient attention. His had been an ungrateful task, for no one loves to listen to talk of war. He had, however, not been saying what was desirable, but what the signs of the times showed. It signified nothing to say he (speaker) was a Revolutionist; he was not a Republican because he was banished, but he was banished because he was a Republican.

Mr. Mitchell then retired amidst prolonged applause, which lasted until the majority of his audience had dispersed.

Interesting from Brazil.

THE GREAT RAILROAD PROJECT—CITY IMPROVEMENTS—LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS IN RIO—NAVAL INTELLIGENCE, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Rio de Janeiro, Sunday, Oct. [illegible], 1856.

In the dearth of news of special interest, I will present a brief statement of sundry improvements proposed or in progress in our city and vicinity.

The greatest project in the railroad line is the Don Pedro Segundo road, which is a vast undertaking, and when completed will be the great road of the Empire. It commences in this city, and will run in a northwesterly direction into the rich agricultural and mineral province Minas Geraes, throwing off a branch in a southwesterly course to the Province of St. Paul. About thirty miles of this road have been under contract for more than a year, and some miles of rails have been laid. The most difficult and expensive part of the undertaking is to carry the road over the lofty mountains that lie about forty miles from the city, and which are marked on the maps as the Brazilian Andes. This part of the work is in the hands of a corps of engineers from the United States, under the [illegible] of Colonel Garnett. A reconnaissance of the route has been made, and the engineers are now making the scientific surveys and locating the road. The route is represented to be very rough, yet the project of a road through the mountains into the interior is regarded as perfectly feasible. A look at the map will show this city to be cut off from the country in every direction by a long range of mountains; and, as it will cost a large sum to get a road through these mountains, the Don Pedro II. road will probably be the only one built, and consequently the great trunk of a net-work of roads that will spread widely through the interior of the empire. Rio de Janeiro is not only the political capital of Brazil, but it is the great business centre, and will continue to be. Indeed, if there were nothing else to attract business except the harbor, that would do it, for it is the only good one for all classes of vessels on the whole coast, and is unsurpassed any where in the world. What a vast improvement a railroad is over the present system, you can judge when informed that the present roads are nothing but mule-paths, and the only method of transportation is on the backs of mules. Some few men are six months going to market and returning home—only one trip.

The only city railroad, yet projected, is to run only to Tijuca, a distance of 8 or 9 miles. The probabilities are that this road will be built as far as the foot of the mountain, and if so, will be a good investment. The Brazilians have been slow in breaking away from their old system of transportation and accepting the rails. Foreigners had influence enough to introduce rails on the Custom-House premises, and then, for years, the natives have seen the advantages of the system. And this reminds me of an accident to the Chaplain of the United States frigate Savannah, Mr. Stockbridge, who, while assisting a friend in getting his baggage through the Custom-House, had his ankle caught between two cars, one of which was stationary, and the other pushed by half-a-dozen stalwarth negroes. The accident was suggestive of what the Surgeon may expect if the new roads are operated by natives.

The increase of business has made an enlargement of the Custom House necessary, and already the ground has been extended largely by filling in the dock in the rear of the Exchange, and building a heavy sea-wall. An iron store is to cover the new-made ground.

Another excellent improvement is on foot, namely, to build a bulk-head or sea-wall from the Custom House along in front of the market and Palace-square, to the Arsenal of War, and fill in. This work is progressing very slowly.

Another capital improvement is the widening of the street next south of Rua do Ouvidor, and opening it into Palace-square. A Company has purchased the street (Rua do Carmo) and will build it all up in uniform style and make it, for shopping purposes, the Broadway of Rio. The new street is to be called "Seventh of September" in honor of Brazilian Independence. In making this improvement the Emperor showed himself in favor of progress, as it was necessary to tear down a building belonging to the Palace, in order to open the new street on Palace-square.

Some of the principal streets have been paved in an expensive manner, somewhat like the Russ pavement in Broadway, and this kind of improvement is going on in different parts of the City. Whatever may have been said of the streets of Rio in years past, no city in the world can boast of better paved streets than those I have referred to. And for a city that has no sewers, the streets of Rio are quite clean; indeed will compare favorably with the cleanest streets in New-York.

The new pavement has made another improvement necessary, viz: in the method of bringing the rain from the roofs of houses to the ground. The old system was to have a spout five or six feet long projecting at a slight inclination from the gutter on the roof. When the shower was slight the water fell near the centre of the sidewalk, and foot passengers were driven into the street; but the water from a heavy shower, spouted beyond the sidewalk into the middle of the carriage-way, loosening the stones and in time making a bad hole. When the new pavement was laid, an ordinance was made, requiring all property-holders to bring the water down by leaders as is done in all civilized countries. Whoever has been caught out in a heavy shower in Rio will appreciate this improvement.

The United States frigate Savannah sailed for the United States this morning, having been absent over three years.

The sloop-of-war Germantown, the only vessel of the Squadron remaining on the station, is now at Montevideo, but is expected here early in November. S. J.

INTERFERENCE WITH THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.—The Grand Jury, in their presentment yesterday, called attention to the numerous instances of violation of law by [illegible]. The Court took occasion to refer to the subject, and charged the fault upon the officers and the constables who know of such instances, yet avoid bringing them to the notice of the prosecuting officer, who would have the offenders indicted and tried. Even when convictions do take place, all influence is brought to bear on the Governor, which he is but seldom able to yield to, and the offenders are pardoned.—[illegible].

[illegible] SOUTH CAROLINA AND THE SLAVE-TRADE.

Opinions of the South Carolina Press on the Message of Gov. Adams.

From the Charleston Standard.

The [illegible] feature of the Governor's Message, which we publish to-day, is the proposition to remove Congressional restrictions from the African Slave-trade, and in this we think we see the dawn of a new era in South Carolina. The public mind of this State and of the South, has been in bondage. We have taken the fetters of a foreign sentiment, and if we have not hugged them we have not dared to shake them off. From the earliest records of our [illegible] experience, we have bent to a course of [illegible]. We [illegible] our form of society offensive to the tastes of other people, and we shrunk from its assertion; whenever [illegible] proposed, a check [illegible] to it. We [illegible] to come into union with a representation of only three-fifths of our laboring population; in consideration of the disgust of other [illegible] at the institution of domestic slavery, we [illegible] the importation of slaves to be [illegible]; in consideration of getting another State into the Union, we consented to an exclusion from a portion of the common territory; we have confessed the evils of our system by submitting to the abuse of it; we have acknowledged the superiority of Northern society by lending our strength to elevate it; we have put it forward as the exponent of American civilization; we have concurred in the adoption of a policy which gave to them the commercial wealth of the country; what they willed we took for right; while [illegible] their society, we abused our own; in the face of facts to the contrary we admitted an efficiency and order there which did not exist. With every precept of experience to the contrary, we have encouraged even our own orators in the task of showing that we have failed in competition with the North; and industriously bending into shapes to be the least exacting and offensive, we had stood aside and freely given up to them the glories, the power and the influence of the Union.

But while such has been our condition, the nature of the South has risen up against it. There has not been scope enough in abnegation and abasement for a magnanimous people. We have wanted room for something more. Slavery itself revolts against assumptions to its prejudice. While we have admitted stagnation, there has been progress; while we have admitted proneness to evil, there has been good; when there should have been disorder, there has been order; and for cruelty there has been harmony and kindness; and though timid and time-serving politicians have tried to keep the spirits under, and with agitated hands have covered it up in the hope that it might sleep or die, it still lived on. The [illegible] energies of Southern society,—a higher and a better than the one to which we have paid the tribute of our idolatry,—have struggled against the chains of manipulation and the fetters of opinion; its utterances, however checked, have yet fallen at times upon the ear, and at last a voice has come from the Capital of South Carolina, which breaks the spell; and will be reverberated louder and louder on, along the land, while there are hills in the Southern States to catch the echo.

Such is the era of emancipation which we think has dawned upon the South. The measure of reopening the slave trade may not be vital to our interest. Though we would be the better of more labor, we can do without it—but we can never do our high office in the work of human progress without the purpose to compel the recognition and acknowledgment of our own peculiar institution. If, in fact, the trade were reopened, it would give opportunity to enterprise at the South; it would give civilization to other savages; it would give labor to our resources, and millions upon millions to the wealth of this State. But it is chiefly important for the reason that it will give to the South an opening and an object. Hitherto we have had no opening, and patriotism itself has been an eulogy of a society antagonistic to our own. Hitherto we have had no object, unless that be [illegible] to propitiate the North. We have contended [illegible] be right by deprecating their severity; we have striven for the [illegible] of slavery by ignoring its distinctive features; and we have been content to any exclusion from the prospects of its perpetuation by slight concessions [illegible] temporary necessities; but, to have something [illegible] upon our own part; to rise to the vigor of [illegible]; to feel that we have a cause to advance; that a special trust has been committed to our keeping, which we are bound to perpetuate; that we are to be unbounded of Federal legislation, not so much for the reason that it hurts us, as for the reason that there is no right to lay a hand upon us. This is the object that will give us manhood, and we will take our stand [illegible] the very bulwarks of the federal government with an intrepidity which, at [illegible], we have never felt. The South has been weak [illegible] because she has ever been upon the defensive; and it is to be doubted whether [illegible] equal to [illegible]; but, when we also [illegible] attitude, and stand before them [illegible] and equal, they will bend in supplication to us [illegible]. And it is as the first movement in this direction; the first step to this result; the first official utterance of a spirit of Southern independence, that we regard the message of Governor Adams as the most important document that has appeared in the country since the period of the Revolution.

It is a step which will never be receded from. The South has already shown the purpose and the ability to reward her champions; one Representative from South Carolina has already found that in that way glory lies; others will make the same discovery; and we believe that the tide of events will now roll on with accumulated volume, until the South shall be redeemed of Federal servitude or become the sovereign arbitress of her own destiny.

From the Charleston Mercury.

Another topic which is likely to excite something more than interest, is the recommendation of the revival of the African slave-trade. We suppose it will occasion violent bursts of philanthropy and scolding from the Northern press, particularly as it is the first time that a high public functionary, in the discharge of his official duties, has made such a recommendation. One objection has been urged strongly against it, privately: that if the trade were reopened, the New-Englanders would monopolize the profit. This would doubtless be the case, but we consider it, by no means, a decisive objection. They would, undoubtedly, absorb the trade, and they would realize the immediate profits of it; but the South would reap afterward advantages in the increase of her population and industrial resources. We might be satisfied with our share in the adventure. But one thing, we think, should be insisted upon steadily and peremptorily—that the Slave-trade, when revived, should be put under the same protection and restrictions of law as the emigrant trade. But all possible legal protections should be made to surround the trade in slaves; and that, while they raised the masters and owners of vessels from the condition of pirates and outlaws, they should also secure to the slaves themselves, comfortable room, food, and good treatment in their passage across the ocean. It is the outlawry of the Slave-trade that has made it a system of cruelty. Give it the protection and regulations of law, and it would naturally fall into a system of humanity, where the interests of the owners, and the well-being of the slaves, are perfectly harmonious. There are other topics in the message to which we have not now time or space to allude.

OPPOSITION VIEWS.

Columbia (S. C.) Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

The formal indorsement of the unpopular vagaries of the Charleston *Standard*, on the subject of the Slave-trade, is deeply to be regretted. *It is not only impracticable, but undesirable, in every point of view.* Humanity, and the interests of the South, alike forbid it. It would array against us the sentiment of the civilized world; it would revive, or at least extend, the horrors of the middle passage; involve Africa in intestine wars to furnish subjects for the proposed traffic, and convert her into an aceldama, a field of blood; and it would render slave property so cheap as to be worthless, and, perhaps, slaves so worthless as to be dear at any price. Our slaves multiply in a ratio, quite rapid enough, for the good of the South—an importation of 375,000 (the entire importation into the Union, as Colonies and as States, from the commencement of the Slave-trade, to its abolition, in 1808) has multitudinously increased into *four millions*; and, we need not the aid of new importations to swell the already "populous No" of Slavery—of a fresh horde of savages and heathen to barbarize and unchristianize our now civilized, gentle and religious peasantry. I have neither time nor space to pursue this theme, and must conclude with the expression of perfect confidence that the unwise project *will scarcely enlist a decent support.*

From the Baltimore American.

So long as the demoralizing scheme for the revival of the slave trade was confined to the columns of the South Carolina newspapers, and a few of their political coadjutors elsewhere, its agitation made little difference to the great body of the Southern people, but now that it is quixotically displayed in the official message of the Governor of that State, and the Legislature is called upon to initiate a policy favorable thereto, the question presents itself in a different light. Of course, however, there is nobody North or South, of any pretension to intelligence, who believes the thing to be other than a mere trick of political [illegible]-playing, and who thinks for a moment these people expect a practical nullification of the moral sense of the world in a revival of this "odious traffic." It is part and parcel of the shallow sectional "juggling" used to affect the fanaticism of the North by the extremists of the South. Reasonable men of the Democratic Party at the South are satisfied with what has been done, and are willing to extend to the President elected by their suffrages, a support divested of all minor shades of difference, and looking only to what they doubtless believe to be the true interests of the whole country. But this will not suit that wing of their organization, comparatively feeble in numbers but potent in mischievous activity, whose selfish aims and frantic sectionalism, invisible to the pliant rank and file, swayed the whole contest, and stamped upon its result a character which we greatly fear is to prove prolific of evil in the future. Elate with the success of their experiment upon the credulity of their own followers, they are now prepared to inaugurate upon the whole country a system of similar tactics, and with a self-delusion destined to be as disastrous as the "fatal love of the Roman people," think by alternately cajoling the South with amorous protestations and menacing the conservative portion of the North with impossible dangers, to consummate the triumph of measures which the entire South has again and again repudiated in times of calm deliberation. This system of sectionalism is that which the great conservative masses of the South were warned against before the election; this system it is that they are now thus early called upon to check at once before it kindles a flame of inextinguishable wrath to the whole Union; this system it is that the men of the South who still deplore the defeat of Mr. FILLMORE, composed to a large extent of the Whig party in that division of the country, have battled against, will battle against to the very last.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE ON THAT PART OF THE GOVERNOR ADAMS' MESSAGE, RECOMMENDING THE REOPENING OF THE SLAVE-TRADE.

TUESDAY, Nov. 25.

Mr. MCCRADY, Chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations, rose and asked for an explanation as to the reference to a special committee of the subject of the revival of the Slave-trade. He said that there were two standing committees, to either of which the question might seem legitimately to belong, of one of which he was chairman—hence the reason of his asking an explanation why a special committee was asked. It would be better to refer the matter, which was new, to the Committee of the Whole, where it might be fully discussed.

Mr. READ said the object of appointing committees was to facilitate business, but, if every member had a special committee to take in charge his particular project, the end aimed at would be defeated.

Mr. MULLINS thought the subject should not go to the Committee of the Whole. It has sprung upon us; it is novel, and needs to be examined and discussed. He wished a complete and careful examination of the question, and a full report. If it should go to the Committee of the Whole, there would be a random debate—no direct issue made, and no practical result obtained. Valuable time will be consumed, the debate dragging its slow length along, made the special order from day to day, each member anxious for a chance to be heard; and so the matter, in wandering mazes lost, would reach no available conclusion.

Mr. BRYAN thought a Special Committee due to the importance of the subject.

Mr. MCCRADY, in reply, said his reason for a reference to the Committee of the Whole was because the subject is new. Suppose we do nothing; suppose we refer the matter to another session; nevertheless it is proper to discuss it. If it does draw its slow length along, let us see if we are really in earnest to do anything.

Mr. GADBERRY.—The debate on this question can result only in a memorial to Congress, a special Committee would be better informed and more able to instruct us. They can report and furnish the House with something more tangible to debate upon or to act upon.

Mr. READ.—The subject is said to be new. Since I have been here as Chairman of the Committee on Colored Population, I have made two reports on the matter. It came up on a presentment from the Grand Jury at Richmond District.

Mr. POPE.—We in Carolina can frame no law on this subject. We can make no application to Congress, for it would not be entertained there. With us it would not be a question of reopening the Slave-trade, but one of union or disunion, and disunion not merely from the North, but from the South also.

Mr. YEADON hoped the question would not be referred to the Committee of the Whole. He entertained no favorable feeling to the subject, and thought it not of sufficient importance to be referred to a Committee reserved usually for the most grave and serious discussion. He moved that it be referred to the Committee on Colored Population. In reply to Mr. READ, who took exception to the status seemingly assigned to the Committee of which he was the exponent, Mr. YEADON denied all intention to reflect on that Committee, and said he deemed it highly respectable, though not of the highest grade; but that it might well take charge of the proposition, which was, however, wholly impracticable as a home affair.

Mr. RICHARDSON regretted to see anything in the topic, to excite feeling. Nothing is more foreign from it than the question of Union. We discuss the tariff, propositions of national finance, internal improvements, though South Carolina has no power to act on any of these matters. If the subject is worth discussion, this is the place for it. Let it be intelligently, temperately discussed, I regret to see that it appears already to have been made a party question—I am not possessed of that large philanthropy which is willing to pay so much for the civilization of the African in his native wilds.

My opinion is, that this question does occupy the public mind, and it is our province and duty to ascertain how far it does so. It must of necessity do so where the demand is pressing and the price high. When novel questions are presented, entitled as this is, to our gravest consideration, it is proper to refer them to a Special Committee, and cannot be considered disrespect to the Standing Committees.

Mr. MCCRADY here withdrew his motion to refer the subject to the Committee of the Whole, and—

Mr. YEADON moved that a Special Committee of seven be stricken from the resolutions, and the Committee on Colored Population substituted. Mr. Y. avowed his intention to treat the Governor's project with as little respect as is consistent with parliamentary usage. I do not, said he, think it can ever assume sufficient importance to be mooted in the Congress of the United States. I consider the matter a serious mischief, and wish to crush it in the bud. It is absurd; it is utterly impracticable; it is hopeless; it can never be presented to Congress.

Mr. PERRY.—I hope it will not go to the Committee on Population. We seek to repeal an act of Congress, and the right direction is to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. YEADON meant to throw no imputation upon the Governor; that officer has his highest regard, nay his admiration, but he has no respect for his proposition, and should show it none. A man of the highest attainments and character might sometimes project an absurd impracticable proposition.

The question was now called for, on the motion to refer to the Committee on Colored Population, and the yeas and nays being taken, the result was: Yeas, 30; nays, 91.

So the motion was lost.

Mr. MCGOWEN then moved to amend the resolution by substituting "the Committee on Federal Relations."

Mr. SEYMOUR explained that he would vote against the motion, wishing that Committee to have nothing to do with our home matters.

Mr. PERRY.—The subject is local, and it is also federal, therefore its proper direction is to the Committee on Federal Relations. The standing committees express the sense of the House, and their reports may properly go out to the world as the exponents of such sense; but special committees are composed of the friends of a measure, and, as such, express partial views—the opinions, perhaps, of a few gentlemen; and yet their reports may be taken as expressing the opinion of this House.

Mr. MIDDLETON advocated a reference to a special committee.

Mr. MULLINS (somewhat in reply to the gentleman from Greenville) said, that argument in favor of the proposition is what we want. No report of a special committee can go out as the opinion of the House, unless the House confirms it. We should be informed of this matter by a careful and elaborate exposition, and if it be of vital importance, I want to know it.

Mr. MCGOWEN meant no disrespect to any committee. They all labor in the discharge of such duties as are assigned to them, and labor is dignity; but he thought the proper direction of this subject to be to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. RICHARDSON.—This question, novel, interesting and important, is much more likely to receive attention and be reported on by a Special Committee, charged with it alone, than by a Standing Committee, burdened with the numerous and various duties committed to them in the course of legislation.

Mr. TRACY said there was one view not presented, in which this matter was not only local, not only national, but one in which it would effect the tone, and touch the whole civilized world. He would say nothing of its merits, but thought it fully entitled to the consideration of a Special Committee.

The question was taken on the motion to refer to the Committee on Federal Relations, and resulted: Yeas 45, Nays 69.

So the motion was lost.

The question now recurred on the original resolution, which was agreed to as offered by Mr. E. B. BRYAN.

The Speaker stated he would take time to name the Special Committee.

The Richmond Enquirer and Mr. Buchanan.

From the Charleston Mercury.

We copy an article from the Richmond *Enquirer*, written with much care and great good sense, as to the position of the President elect, and the prospects of his Administration being successful in overcoming the difficulties that are sure to beset it. The article is addressed rather in the form of a remonstrance to the Charleston *Mercury* and the New-Orleans *Delta*, and seems to imply that these presses have somehow been putting themselves in the way of Mr. BUCHANAN's successful administration of the Government, and are prepared to excite an unfriendly spirit towards him. While we agree with very much that the *Enquirer* has said, we distinctly enter our protest against any such constructions of our previous course, or our future intentions; and as to the concluding question of the article, we answer, without any hesitation, that we believe fully in the integrity, prudence and statesmanship of Mr. BUCHANAN, and we expect to render to his Administration all that support which is consistent with the principles we have ever maintained. He has, as the *Enquirer* says, been emphatically elected by the South, not because he was a sectional man, but because he was not sectional, and stood upon the broad basis of the Constitutional rights of all the States. What else have we, so-called, Ultraists of the South, ever demanded more than this?

But the *Enquirer* rather reproaches the *Delta* and the *Mercury* with supplying fuel to the Northern fire; with giving food to the Black Republican press, because we have presented to the Southern people the probable alternative of a dissolution of the Union. We do not acknowledge the justice of the reproach. We firmly believe, on the contrary, (and it is not a thing that we pride ourselves upon,) that it is the bold support of the Southern press which has secured the election of Mr. BUCHANAN, and, for the time being, saved the Union. We take no pride in it, we say, because we think it is only a momentary reprieve; and, because we believe it is for the advantage, both of the South and the North, that the Union should be dissolved, and the two peoples delivered from the incessant warfare which makes their political union a madness, a shame, and a misfortune.

But while we remain in the Union, we will try to be faithful to the duties which it involves. We will seek to elevate the best men to public office, and endeavor to support them in the discharge of their duties in all honesty and faithfulness. There are limits, however, to this support, that are inseparably imposed by the sense of principle and political justice; and we should be false to every maxim that we have been taught in our political life, if we did not place, first and foremost, the grand and enduring interests of the State, rather than the temporary success of any set of men who may be elevated to office.

The *Enquirer* knows well that the result of this election has depended upon the determination of the South not to submit to a sectional domination, and that that determination has been produced by the manner in which the presses and statesmen of the South have presented that aspect of the question to the people. Well, the election has been carried by a bare constitutional majority—not a majority of the popular vote. And, in the face of this mere escape from an Anti-slavery triumph over us, we are called upon to lay down our arms and give ourselves up to rejoicing. We are invited to think that we have not only triumphed, but that we have won security by our victory. And yet all the elements of this war are raging around us. When the Free-Soilers nominated their candidate, they had no expectation of electing him. They only proposed to lay the foundations of a party which might hope to gather strength and volume as it rolled, and which might eventually become the dominant power of the Union. The furious fanaticism which, from all directions, seized upon this movement and hurried it on, gave a temporary expectation that it might be successful even in its first trial. It barely failed of success—and it failed, because there are a body of people at the North deeply impressed with the necessity of preserving the Union, and who saw in this hurrying madness a presage of its speedy dissolution.

And it is under such circumstances that the *Enquirer* asks us to be at peace; to think of nothing but party amity; and to hope that, by sustaining Mr. BUCHANAN, liberally and cheerfully, we can smother this terrible flame that has burst from the core of Northern society, and that will accept no other food than the homes of the people of the South. Why do they call us Ultraists? The people of the South, or of any part of the South, have never asked for anything but that we may be allowed to enjoy our own without hindrance or molestation; that we may be allowed to enjoy our own foreign and domestic relations; that we may be allowed to take the whole responsibility of our own institutions, and our own Government. The North says it is better, wiser, richer, than we; more capable of progress; more inventive; more productive in arts and letters. By what unaccountable folly is it, then, that the North, so given to close calculation, so little disposed to sacrifice anything from mere sympathy and kindness, should hold on to this Union as a thing necessary, and to be preserved even by violence?

How to defend the South—First-Rate Advice.

From the New-Orleans Commercial Bulletin.

The best way to defend the rights of the South is to make a *vigorous and extended assault upon old fields and dilapidated fences.* The enemy is sure to enter at every gap, and to lie concealed in every brier-patch and acre of weeds he may discover. To rout him, "horse, foot and dragoons," it is necessary to set the plow and the spade going, and then to overwhelm him with mountains of manure! Nothing like manure for the rights of the South and the expulsion of its enemies. They can't stand it at all. The "Virginia and Kentucky resolutions" are nothing in comparison with it. They may be attacked in front and rear and terribly shattered; but muck from the swamps and deep plowing, with a plenty of it, will prove invulnerable. Cotton bales are but gossamer in potency, placed beside heads of muck.

Seriously, this is the proper course to take to strengthen the South. Instead of harping perpetually upon abstract points and hair-splitting differences about State Rights, and spending our time and energies in discussions about Southern "resistance" to Northern "oppression" and "power," *let us go to work like sensible men and develop our almost boundless resources, thereby increasing our power and making ourselves equals in every respect of our shrewder and more practical rivals.*

Nothing can indeed illustrate the striking effects of, and show the difference between the two systems more forcibly than the present condition of Virginia and Massachusetts. While the attention of the Virginians have been engrossed with political abstractions and the dogmas of parties, their fields have become worn out and barren, improvements languish, population stands still, and multitudes of her children grown up without the slightest rudiments of knowledge. With a territory more than *eight times* as large as Massachusetts, she has a population of less than half a million more than the latter State, and while Massachusetts is entitled to thirteen votes in the Electoral College for the election of President, Virginia has only fifteen. If the population of Virginia were equal to Massachusetts, to the square mile, she would be entitled to more than one hundred electoral votes!

Now why this vast difference? Virginia was settled before Massachusetts. Her climate is altogether superior, and her soil was originally, also, to the climate and soil of Massachusetts. The cause of the difference, then, is not natural, but artificial. It must be found in the difference in the systems of internal improvement which have obtained and been pursued in each, or, to speak more accurately, in the internal improvements of Massachusetts, and the want of them in Virginia.

The Virginia politicians ignored the subject of popular education, the very life blood of a State, since from it comes the strength necessary to cause it to assume the vigorous proportions of a healthy and progressive existence. Some of them have, in by-gone times, even gone so far as to thank God there were no public schools in the State; and one of its members of Congress, upon occasion, felicitated himself that he represented a District which contained no newspaper to contaminate the people. The continuance of the same causes would, in a few years, doubtless have enabled him to congratulate himself that the District contained no people to be contaminated.

The history and policy of Virginia afford valuable lessons to all the Southern States. That she is waking up at last, and beginning to realize the real causes of her poverty and inertness, must be extremely gratifying to every friend of the equality of the States, and their united and perpetual prosperity.

In the Southern States, a new era is in rapid process of inauguration. The cause of our weakness is beginning to be understood. This is a great point gained. Without knowing the seat of the disease, the physician cannot prescribe a remedy; or if he does, he may only aggravate instead of curing it. The era we refer to is the era of internal improvements, of the developments of our resources, of home institutions, of manufactures, of railroads, of agricultural societies, model farms, farm-schools, and the diversity of products grown. The subject is prolific, and one that ought to engross the attention of the Southern people from Maryland to Texas.

Gen. Cass' Organ upon Kansas and Presidents Pierce and Buchanan.

From the Detroit Free Press, Nov. 26.

The forthcoming message does not excite the same interest in the public mind as messages ordinarily have at sessions more remote from the close of an administration. This is always the case with the concluding message. It is seldom that any new policy is proposed by an outgoing administration, or that Congress is disposed, upon the eve of the inauguration of a freshly chosen Chief Magistrate, to initiate new measures. The session has usually been devoted as it should be, to such necessary legislation as does not involve political complications. It is likely that the President will review his administration somewhat at length. There is much of it that he can satisfactorily dwell upon—much that is creditable—much that will enure to the permanent glory and prosperity of the country. Our foreign relations have especially been conducted in a manner that commands universal public approval. They were never more ably or more successfully conducted by any administration. The general administration of home affairs has been equally successful with that of our foreign relations—we mean the general administration of the several departments of the Government,—the treasury, the war, the navy, the interior, the post-office, &c., whose heads seem to have been peculiarly fitted for the duties entrusted to their control. The President has been unfortunate with respect to but few things, and so unfortunate has he been with respect to them that his Administration, as a whole, will never, perhaps, have the credit that is really due it. Had Gen. PIERCE, at the outset, and at every succeeding step, *discarded the idea of a second term, we think he would have pursued so different a policy touching New-York politics, the Kansas question, the improvement of rivers and harbors, &c., that he would go out of office with an* almost universal plaudit of "well done," instead of having to go out "unhonored, unwept and unsung" by tens of thousands who aided his election. The *overweening desire of a second term* has been fatal to him; and it seemed at one time that his blunders—to employ a term not more offensive—might be fatal to the Democratic Party. He must not—he will make a great mistake if he does—regard the election of Mr. BUCHANAN an indorsement of that part of the conduct of his Administration to which we more particularly refer. *Had that been the issue, or had Gen. Pierce been the candidate, neither Pennsylvania, nor New-Jersey, nor Indiana, nor Illinois, nor Delaware, nor Kentucky, nor Tennessee, nor Missouri, nor Louisiana, could have been saved*; and Mr. JOHN CHARLES FREMONT would have walked into the Presidential mansion by an electoral majority nearly as large as that given to Gen. PIERCE four years ago. It is an unpleasant truth to tell, but it is a truth of which everybody in the North is aware, that the late peril of the Democratic Party arose chiefly from the untoward policy of the Administration regarding affairs in Kansas. Had Mr. FREMONT been elected, the failure of Gen. PIERCE to do his plain duty towards Kansas would have been the cause of it.

But we do not propose to review at all General PIERCE's Administration. It is, for all practical purposes, a thing of the past, and we prefer to look at the future. We prefer to look forward to the Administration of the statesman whose age, and experience, and wisdom assures us that he comprehends the great fact that JUSTICE AND RIGHT are the sole foundation-stones upon which any Administration can build an enduring structure of fame. *It is not probable that Mr. Buchanan looks, or will look, to a second term; but if he shall look to it he knows that he can only attain it by administering the Government without regard to it.*

We do not anticipate that the coming Congressional session will be prolific of good works. The late session was prolific only of evil. A Kansas enabling bill—that is, a bill which will enable Kansas to form a Constitution and State Government—something like the Toombs amended bill, ought to be passed. The chief objection, and, indeed, the only objection of the slightest force, made by the Black Republicans to the Toombs bill was, that the Commissioners charged with the execution of certain important duties under it, would be the appointees of President PIERCE. That objection cannot be raised again. The Commissioners may be appointed by Mr. BUCHANAN, and the whole act enforced under his direction. His character—if we look no further than the confessions concerning it of opposition prints since the election—is a sufficient guarantee that the act will be faithfully executed,—that under it the bona fide inhabitants of Kansas will be enabled, unmolested from abroad, to "form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." The Toombs bill ought to be passed before the ensuing session shall close, and we trust that if it shall not be passed the responsibility of its non-passage will be made to rest, where it rested at the close of the last session, with the Black Republicans.

The session must close on the 3d of March, when will close President PIERCE's Administration. If the session shall disappoint us, in that good results shall be produced, it will certainly be cause of congratulation. But if no good shall come of it, there is this constant consolation, that a good time is coming; we have but to wait a little longer.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Removal of the Crystal Palace.

MR. WHITE'S APPEAL AND MR. CUTLER'S ARGUMENT.

The Committee on Lands and Places, from the Board of Aldermen, met yesterday afternoon, and had before them for consideration the petition of Mr. JOHN H. WHITE, asking that the Crystal Palace be permitted to remain, for the time being, upon Reservoir-square, its present site. There was a large number of persons present; mostly those in favor of its immediate removal.

Mr. JOHN H. WHITE, the Receiver, addressed the Committee. He commenced by stating, that in the remarks he had to submit to the Committee he should confine himself to the real points in issue; that much irrelevant testimony had been presented by the remonstrants, which he should pass over, leaving that to be discussed by the learned gentleman who appeared for the remonstrants. He should endeavor to answer the objections that had been made. The first of importance that had been interposed was that he (Mr. WHITE) had no right or authority to make this application; that in his capacity as Receiver he should sell the property; and that he had no right to protect it by demanding an extension of the lease. The answer to that objection was in a nut-shell. He appeared not only as Receiver, but as a citizen of this City, who desired to preserve the Crystal Palace, and prevent its demolition and destruction. In his capacity as Receiver, it was his duty to make every effort to promote the interests of the creditors, and to make such arrangements as would enable him to obtain the best possible price for it, and pay off with the proceeds the debts which the late Association have contracted. He claimed that if permission is obtained from the Common Council to allow the Crystal Palace to remain where it now is, it will enable him to dispose of the property to better advantage than it can be done if the building is to be destroyed. He then passed to the second objection taken by the remonstrants, to wit: that inasmuch as no rent had been paid, the lease had been forfeited and was at an end. This proposition was too bald to require an answer. Who ever heard before that a lease was canceled the moment a tenant neglected or refused to pay rent. So long as the tenant remained in possession under the lease, the relation of landlord and tenant continued, although no rent was paid; and the proposition advanced by the gentleman on the other side neither possessed merit or was entitled to any consideration. The third objection raised was that the City must compel the Palace to be removed, as the plot of ground on which it stands has been dedicated as a Park.

This proposition involved the whole question, and in order that it might be properly understood he gave a history of this plot of ground, and endeavored to show that there had been no dedication by the City for the purpose of a Park. It was formerly appropriated for a Potter's Field, but it was found not adapted to that purpose, and was abandoned. In 1837 it was appropriated for Reservoir purposes, and the resolution then adopted has never been annulled or repealed.

When the lots surrounding the Square were sold, the map exhibited reserved it *for* "public purposes," and the purchasers had full knowledge that the City had not and did not intend to relinquish its ownership and control over it. Ultimately, the City may need it *for* Reservoir purposes, but in the meantime they can appropriate it to such uses and purposes as they see fit. The report of the Committee granting the use of the plot to Mr. RIDDLE and his associates declares that the fee is still vested in the City, and the action of the Common Council in making the grant, was an act confirmatory of their right to use the property for such purposes as they might deem expedient and proper. To appropriate it for a public square was to appropriate it for a purpose for which it was not adapted, and that was not needed by the residents in its vicinity. And besides, it was the opinion of those best qualified to give an opinion, that if the plot should be turned into a public square, it would soon become the resort for lazy men, vagrants and other improper characters, and thus become a nuisance to the neighborhood. But who was it, he would ask, that opposed the extension of the lease? In reality it was but three men, neither of whom had ever expended one dollar for improvements. On the contrary, they had suffered nuisances to be erected and continued upon their property, until complaints against them had become general. So far from the Palace having injured property in its neighborhood, he was prepared to say that, four years ago, Reservoir-square was an unsightly place—covered with rubbish and offal. The erection of the Palace had given an impetus to property and improvements. It was the finest specimen of architecture in the country, and, in conclusion, he would ask—no great public necessity requiring it—should it be destroyed for the benefit of three or four private individuals?

When Mr. WHITE had concluded, P. Y. CUTLER, Esq., on behalf of the owners of property opposed to the continuance of the Crystal Palace on Reservoir-square, then addressed the Committee. He expressed himself as having great confidence that truth and justice would finally prevail in their disposition of this matter, when they came to consider it in view of two or three simple propositions, which would determine the whole matter, and which required for their exposition no personal appeals. He would call their attention to a few fixed principles which, in his opinion, settled the whole question in controversy, and if they meant to do what was right, he was confident that they must come to the conclusion to reject the application now made here. He wished to say a word upon a part of the argument upon which his friend on the other side had laid great stress. The learned counsel had described, in glowing and beautiful language, the beautiful structure adorning Reservoir-square, but because "a thing of beauty was a joy *forever*," as the poet has it, were they to have a perpetuity and eternity of joy, whether they would or no? Now he protested in the beginning, that whether the Crystal Palace be or be not a beautiful specimen of architecture, it was not a question for the Committee to determine. They were not an Architectural Committee. They had nothing to do with the question, whether the building was one that pleased the eye or not. There were four different phases of this subject, which naturally presented themselves to his mind, and they were these: *First*—and to this he had already alluded—the beauty of the structure and its desirableness for any purpose was a matter with which the Committee had nothing to do. Second, popular opinion, whether for or against the continuance of the Palace in its present location, did not furnish a safe and reliable guide at all for the determination of the matter. Third, it was not a question of legislation, but a question of grant; a question of right. Fourth, there was no person in existence who had a right to ask of them that grant, and they had no power to comply with the application.

It was impossible to grant the application made here, unless the Committee violated their oaths, for it would be a clear violation of the law. The Palace was designed for an ephemeral purpose, and it was never contemplated that it should remain in the City more than five years. That was the ground upon which the application for its erection was made to the Common Council; and it was also distinctly defined in the act of incorporation, passed by the Legislature, as the Committee would find by recurring to the laws of 1852. What was now demanded by this application? It was substantially an application for a lease for an unlimited period without even the payment of rent. No man in existence had a right to ask such a lease, and this Committee had no power to grant it. Mr. WHITE came here as a Receiver of the Crystal Palace, under an order of the Court, and he was appointed under the proceedings taken against an insolvent corporation. The Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, which had a brief existence of a little over a year, died absolutely like the groggeries around it, for want of support, and was now insolvent. The exhibition took away their property, the debtors filed their bill against it, and proceedings were taken against it as an insolvent corporation.

Mr. WHITE took charge of the building as receiver, and offered it for exhibitions, when he ought to have sold it, and when the law required him to sell it. Concerts where music was discoursed, no doubt sweetly, have been held there, and the Colored Odd Fellows held a celebration there. He would ask whether they would come within the original design of the Crystal Palace as contemplated by the act of incorporation? The building had not been used for the exhibition of the Industry of all Nations for years, but it had been used for other purposes, very well in their way, which would return the most money in the least possible space of time. The original design for which the building had been erected had already been accomplished—*was fully accomplished*—and it was now turned to other purposes. If the Committee were sitting as Chief Justices of the Supreme Court, looking at the law as it was, they would not hesitate for a moment to say that the application now made was a preposterous one, that the parties making it have no right to make, and that the parties to whom they made it had no right to grant it. The original title of this Corporation to the building had been forfeited by the non-payment of rent, and by non-user for the purposes for which the building was originally designed.

Mr. CUTLER, in the conclusion of his argument, cited many authorities sustaining the position that the Common Council had no power to grant an extension of the lease.

The Committee then adjourned.

At some subsequent period the Managers of the American Institute are to have a hearing before the Committee.

The Harbor Commissioners were to have been again before the Aldermanic Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips yesterday, but in consequence of the occupation of the room by the Committee having under consideration the petition for an extension of the lease of the Crystal Palace ground, no business of importance was transacted.

The Fire Department Committee from the Board of Aldermen, Alderman TUCKER, Chairman, met yesterday afternoon, and passed upon a number of routine matters, none of which were of special interest to the public.

$400,000 a Year for Keeping the Streets Dirty.

In the Comptroller's budget for the coming fiscal year, as lately submitted to the Common Council, the estimated expense for cleaning the streets is set down at $400,000. The cost of doing this work the present year will not fall short of $400,000, while, if the charter had not been evaded, it would have been only $150,000.

In July, 1853, Mr. ARNOUX, Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, advertised for proposals for cleaning the streets by contract during the succeeding fiscal year, in accordance with the requirements of the charter, and contracts were made by him with the lowest bidders, on their furnishing adequate security. These contracts were sent in to the Common Council for confirmation; but instead of acting upon them, that body passed an ordinance that no contract should be executed by the contracting department until the same was confirmed by the Common Council. These contracts have never been confirmed, and the Commissioner has gone on cleaning the streets under his own direction, and involving the treasury in an unnecessary outlay of $250,000 per annum. This masterly inactivity of the Common Council is a willful and gross evasion of the charter, but seems to excite no attention from tax-payers. Some may be at a loss to know what object the two Boards can possibly have for deferring action in this matter which will add a quarter of a million to the annual taxes. In the first place, there is generally a working majority in both Boards favorable to any practicable scheme for lining their individual pockets. By an open or tacit understanding with the Commissioner, this working majority agrees to put the contract business to sleep for a consideration. The consideration may be one of several kinds. Either the Common Councilman has a friend who owns a dirt or ash-cart, or he desires the privilege of finding situations in the employ of the Commissioner for a number of street-sweepers or cart-drivers, who are to be used as an important auxiliary force at the next primary election. Or, again, the said member, having no friends to provide for, is content to pocket an equivalent. Thus the Commissioner and the working majority play into each others' hands to the tune of $250,000 a year.

There is a way to head off these swindlings, and it can be done with very little trouble. Let any one tax-payer procure an injunction forbidding the Comptroller to pay any moneys on account of street-cleaning not done by contract, and so clear is the provision of the Charter on this subject, that the courts must sustain the injunction. This will bring the Commissioner and the working majority to the right about, *or at least* put the former into the tightest kind of a place until the yellow fever season comes to his relief, and furnishes a new dodge for evasion under the plea of public health.

But really it shows an inconsistency not very creditable on the part of the public, to elect men to have the sole management of municipal affairs, and then refuse to trust them after they are elected. How mortifying it must be to our City Fathers!

Our Fathers' Funds Fail—Comptroller Flagg Won't Surrender.

The appropriation made at the beginning of the year for pay of members of the Common Council has been exhausted, and the Comptroller in consequence refuses to make further payments until a further appropriation is made. But this further appropriation cannot be made until the new Board comes in, so that members are getting a little dissatisfied and begin to grumble at the prospect of falling short of their pay. They complain that the Comptroller has done what he had no business to, in allowing the appropriation to be exhausted in payment for matters altogether disconnected from the purposes for which the appropriation was made. A Councilman, more busy than his brothers, has hunted up the following items of payments alleged to have been made by the Comptroller out of the original appropriation for pay of Common Council members. The appropriation was $30,000, and by his account it will be seen that it has been somewhat overdrawn.

City Manual for members	$1,907 50
Expense of delivering books to members	168 00
Carriage expense for reception of Buchanan	114 00
Expenses of funeral of Robert Kelly	88 25
Maps for members	55 00
Expense of entertaining James Buchanan	700 00
Celebration of 22d of February	191 30
Newspapers	99 00
Frames	7 00
Advertising reception of Everett and Buchanan	8 47
Carriage hire	71 50
Directories to members	469 50
Contingent expenses Clerk of Councilmen	46 97
Services of members of Board of Aldermen	7,134 00
Services of members of Board of Councilmen	19,408 00
Total	$30,482 60

Arrival of the U. S. Frigate Savannah.

The United States ship *Savannah*, flag-ship of the Brazil Squadron, sailed from Rio de Janeiro for the United States on the 18th of October, and early on the morning of the 28th crossed the Equator at 35° 14'. The *Savannah* has been south of the Equator three years, and has been in commission near forty months.

The following is a correct list of her officers: SAMUEL MERCER, Commodore; Geo. F. Emmons, Acting Commander; Daniel Egbert, Fleet Surgeon; Chas. Murray, Purser; J. Stockbridge, Chaplain; H. S. Newcomb, (exec.,) W. E. Le Roy, (flag,) A. F. Worley, Wm. Mitchell, C. W. Flusser, B. F. Hand, J. P. K. Mygatt, Lieutenants; Wm. Lowber, Passed Assistant-Surgeon; J. P. Thom, Assistant-Surgeon; J. W. Jenkins, Commodore's Secretary; Capt. J. T. Doughty, Marine Officer; J. N. Thatcher, Captain's Clerk; R. T. Van Voornis, Sail-maker; L. Manson, Carpenter; A. F. Thompson, Gunner; R. Whittaker, Boatswain.

On the night of the 24th inst., Major FREELOVE, a native of Fall River, Mass., fell overboard and was lost.

The *Savannah*, on her arrival, anchored off the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and was immediately visited by crowds of boats, containing sharks and vampires from Cherry-street and other places, where newly-arrived sailors are usually fleeced. None of these gentry were allowed on board, and so strict were the regulations against admitting any person, that the relatives of the sailors, who had been three years and a half parted, had to retire to their homes and wait till a late hour in the evening before a meeting could be effected. The *Savannah* was hauled in a little after sundown, the sharks and vampires meeting no encouragement until that time, when some of the sailors came within their grasp and were towed off in triumph to be plucked and skinned.

Democratic Caucus.

A caucus of the Democratic members of the new Council Board was held on Thursday evening at the Crystal, No. 226 Grand-street. Mr. THOS. JONES, Jr., was called to the chair, and JAMES L. WAUGH appointed Secretary. The object of the caucus was then stated to be the nomination of a candidate for President of the new Council Board, when on motion they went into ballot, with the following result:

Jonas N. Phillips, Seventeenth District	22
Chas. A. Haswell, Fifty-fifth District	18
James Reilly, Sixth District	1
Total	41

Mr. PHILLIPS was then declared to be duly nominated, and after the withdrawal of the names of Messrs. HASWELL and REILLY, the nomination was made unanimous, and the caucus adjourned.

☞ The steamboat *Knickerbocker*, which sunk in the Hudson River on her trip from Albany about three months since, by running over a sunken sloop, now lies at the foot of Hammersly-street, North River. She was a strongly built boat—almost as heavily timbered as an ocean-going vessel—and after being put on the dry-dock, and having undergone a thorough overhauling, it was found that her hull and engines were comparatively uninjured—her upper works and paddle-wheels being damaged most by the derricks used in raising her—and that she could be repaired at an estimated cost of from $40,000 to $50,000. Ship-carpenters and machinists are busy upon her now, and they propose to have her "as good as new" by next Spring. By adopting a different steam cutoff, with other improvements in the machinery, they think she [illegible] him on the river [illegible] being unable to pay her bills at the place of [illegible] Being now alone, it is hoped they will [illegible] again. The [illegible] about thirteen years old.

Board of Canvassers.

The Board of Canvassers met again yesterday, Supervisor ELY in the Chair, and examined the returns from the Fifteenth Ward. "Three" votes were called for BARKER. It appeared that Mr. BARKER received in his own Ward, for the office of Mayor, [illegible] votes, and Mayor WOOD 713—Mr. BARKER's majority being greater in his own Ward than WOOD's in any. Two Wards, the Fourth and Twentieth, remain to be examined.

Weary of Life.

A German girl named JULIA LAUREN, aged 18 years, and residing at No. 36 Delancey-street, attempted to commit suicide about 8 o'clock Thursday night, by swallowing sixpence worth of arsenic. She was brought to the Fourteenth Ward Station-House, where she was attended by Dr. MCDONNELL, who removed the poison by means of the stomach pump, after which she was taken to her home. It is thought she will recover. She was questioned at the Station-House as to the cause of her taking the poison, but no answer could be obtained from her other than that she did not wish to live any longer.

Fell into a Man-Hole.

The Captain of the Fourth Ward Police reports that BRIDGET HOY and ELIZABETH MITCHELL fell through the man-hole and into the sewer at the corner of Roosevelt and Chatham streets, about 7½ o'clock on Thursday evening. They were rescued with much difficulty from their unpleasant situation, and sent to their residence, No. 21 Wall-street.

Left Without.

An infant, about three weeks old, was left on the stoop of the house of Mr. GEORGE JONES, No. 11 East Twenty-eighth-street, at 6½ o'clock P. M. Thursday. There was no claimant for it, so it was placed in charge of the Ten Governors.

An Appeal for the Industrial Schools.

CHRISTIAN SOCIETY HOUSE,
New-York, Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Will you aid us in appealing to your readers for our Industrial Schools. We do not want money much at this time, but Teachers. We want the help of ladies, who recognise it a Christian duty, never to be avoided, to assist and educate the children of the poor. It is but two or three hours a week given in the service of Him who hath done all for us, devoted to elevating and Christianizing the heathen in our midst.

We ask for a few words of love, a few patient, self-forgetting deeds in behalf of the neglected and much-tempted little girls of the City.

Shall we not have these from the Christian and benevolent women of the City? If this sacrifice is not made, many of the Industrial Schools will be obliged to be dropped, and these wretched children be left under their old temptations.

Should not every lady who has friends and home and comfort and privileges ask herself the earnest question, "Can not I give up something for those who have none of these things?"

The work is simple. *Two hours a week* with a sewing or reading class from each volunteer teacher would keep up the Schools.

This is not much to ask. And yet it may produce infinite fruits.

We give below a list of the Schools associated with our Society, so that each lady may visit the one which she finds convenient to her residence:

1. The Fourth Ward School, No. 33 Oliver-street.
2. German Ward School, No. 16 Avenue C.
3. East River Ward School, Fortieth-street, near Third-avenue.
4. Hudson River Ward School, No. 84 West Twenty-eighth-street, near Ninth-avenue.
5. Italian (evening) Ward School, Leonard-street, Five Points.
6. Calvary Church School, Fourth-avenue.

C. L. BRACE, Secretary.

Laura Keene's Ushers.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 27, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Having a desire to attend LAURA KEENE's Theatre Wednesday evening, I went up there in the morning and paid two dollars for a small piece of cork-colored paper, torn nearly in halves; one piece of it entitled me to four seats on sofa No. 12, and the other was to be handed to the doorkeeper; the other was to be handed to the "*Usher*." In the evening I started for the Theatre, accompanied by two ladies and a gentleman. We arrived there at about 7¼ o'clock, and went in after presenting my largest piece of cork-colored paper to the doorkeeper. Getting inside, I looked around to see if I could dispose of the remaining piece as directed. After looking all over the dress circle, I at last found that important person denominated "Usher." He received my last piece of yellow paper, and gave it a close scrutiny, and then kindly informed me that sofa No. 12 was full; "But," said he, "I will give you a couple of stools for the ladies," and, as there was no better offer, I had to accept. He then placed two stools in the passage way and took his departure. Now, I would like to know if it is customary to *reserve seats* by filling them with persons not entitled to them, and if the patrons of a Theatre are obliged to look after the "Usher," or is it his duty to be in attendance?

One who wishes for information.

Yours truly, J. W. ELLSWORTH.

Gas and a Growl.

BROOKLYN, Thursday, Nov. 27, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

On applying to the "Brooklyn Gas Company" for a meter in my house, I was told that I could have one by paying a deposit of *Ten Dollars*. I was prepared to pay two dollars, although I consider that an imposition—but if I cannot have the metre introduced unless I deposit ten dollars, I shall certainly make shift without until May, and then I will move over to New-York, as I have no doubt many others will also. First the Ferry then the Gas. I really think if property-holders do not take hold of the matter they will find their houses will remain empty.

T. V.

Go further Mr. T. V. and fare worse—it is apt to be one growl at the Brooklyn Company we have seven at those which illuminate New-York, and they are all alike without any very special reason. The deposit comes a little taut at times, but when the depositor gathers up his traps to remove he gets principal and interest back. He loses nothing and has secured the Company only as he insists himself on being secured. The Company deposites the meter the consumer the cash. It is not the most prolific mother of national wretchedness after all.

☞ Those who do not pay their tax before night of this Saturday—for Sunday is "no day" in the law's eye—will find one per cent. added to their tax before Monday morning. As the world is full of delinquents, so will the Receiver's Office be to-day—a mortal crowd standing *en queue*, and many of its last joints left over to December, and the dreaded one per cent. additional. Don't crowd. Last year, over $900,000 were paid in on the last day of November.

Cut Her Throat.

MARY TOWNLY, a married woman residing with her husband at No. 15 Roosevelt-street, cut her throat with a table-knife, at her residence, on Wednesday night. A physician was called, who dressed her wounds, after which she was sent to the City Hospital. Her recovery is doubtful. The act is supposed to have been prompted by the neglect and dissipation of her husband, who at the time lay drunk on the floor.

Fires.

CORNER OF CLINTON AND STANTON STREETS.

At 9½ o'clock, Thursday night, a fire broke out in the building No. 67 Stanton, corner of Clinton-street, occupied on the first floor as an apothecary shop by ALEX. HUGART, and above as a dwelling.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—Thursday evening, about 7½ o'clock, a seaman (American,) name unknown, and belonging to some schooner lying in the stream, accidentally fell off the pier adjoining the Hamilton-avenue Ferry, New-York side, while endeavoring to enter his boat which had been drawn by the suction of the Ferry boats under the pier. His cries were heard by Mr. JOHN L. BANCKER, one of our Ship-news Collectors, who, with Mr. J. H. A. MACDOUGAL and Mr. THOS. ROBINSON, both attached to the Marine-news Office, went to his assistance and succeeded in rescuing him. The night was very dark, and but for their timely assistance he certainly would have been drowned.

☞ Rev. Dr. TYNG's Church on Stuyvesant-square, is now finished, the two lofty stone spires having been finished some weeks since. The parish is one of the largest in the City, and probably the most active in Sabbath-school effort. Dr. TYNG himself sympathizes fully in every movement, and as an evidence of the deep affection existing between pastor and teachers, they have just presented him with an elegant tea set. It is massive and beautiful, of silver, and cost about $800.—*Evangelist.*

MARYLAND COAL TRADE.—A land-slide took place on the Canal on Saturday night, which will somewhat interrupt navigation. Last week 56 boats, with 5,798 tons of coal, descended. The shipments for the week ending the 22d, over the Cumberland Road, amounted to 5,200 tons, and over the Pennsylvania Road to 3,160 tons; and for the week ending the 15th, over the George's Creek Road to 4,161 tons, and over the Hampshire Road to 1,683 tons. Total for the week, 14,948, and for the season 323,908 tons.—*Baltimore Sun.*

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 29, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served to [illegible] the [illegible]

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published [illegible] Sundays (Sundays excepted). One edition will [illegible] and the other at quarter 4 o'clock, P. M. It [illegible] by mail at the same rate as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed TWO DOLLARS a year [illegible] TWENTY-FIVE [illegible]

The TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents [illegible]

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 [illegible]

[illegible] No. [illegible] Nassau-st. cor. of Beekman.
[illegible] RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

CAUTION.

We continue to receive notices that persons claiming to be agents for the TIMES receive money from subscribers and give receipts in the name of the Proprietors. We desire to notify the public that we have no traveling agents, and that WE ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY PERSONS REPRESENTING THEMSELVES TO BE SUCH. Persons desiring to subscribe will remit directly to this office.

The Approaching Session of Congress—Business to be Transacted—The New Tariff.

The second Session of the XXXIVth Congress will commence on Monday next, the 1st of December, and will terminate, with the Pierce Administration, on the 4th of March, 1857. Some changes have occurred in this Congress since its first session was adjourned last Summer. JOHN M. CLAYTON, Senator from Delaware, and JAMES MEACHAM, Senator from Vermont, have been removed by death. GEORGE T. HODGES, a Republican, has been appointed to succeed Mr. MEACHAM, and Mr. COMEGYS, an old-line Clay Whig, has been appointed in the place of the Delaware Senator. THOMAS H. BAYLY, a member of the House from Virginia, who was absent most of the last session on account of sickness, has also died. His successor is MUSCOE H. R. GARNETT, a Democrat. JAMES C. ALLEN, a Democrat, is returned from Illinois to the seat in the House which he vacated last Winter, in a contest with Mr. ARCHER, a Republican.

WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, notorious as the second fiddle to DOUGLAS, who resigned his seat in the House to run as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Illinois, and was defeated, will be succeeded in this Session by J. DAVIS. JOHN A. D. MORRISON, a Democrat, from Illinois, succeeds Judge TRUMBULL, who resigned his seat in the House. From Missouri, WILLIAM ANDERSON, a Know-Nothing, takes the place of JOHN G. MILLER, an Administration man.

It is probable that the early part of the Session will be consumed in a struggle for the admission or rejection of WHITFIELD, as a delegate from Kansas, who will reappear to claim a seat in the House, for which he has no title. His pretensions for this purpose will be an insult to Congress and to the country. His only claim to be admitted as a delegate, is his election under the spurious Missouri Legislature of Kansas. The House, at the last Session, refused to recognize the acts of this Legislature, and ejected WHITFIELD by a vote of 101 Yeas to 99 Nays. We hope they will do so again.

The business of this Session of Congress will be very important and interesting. It will relate principally to the TARIFF. The report of Mr. L. D. CAMPBELL, from the Committee of Ways and Means, on the "propriety of an early revision and reduction of the tariff of duties on imports," which was ordered to be printed Aug. 11, 1856, will be called up very early in the Session, and will form the basis of action on this subject.

The propriety of reducing the tariff of Duties upon Imports rests upon the principle, stated in the last Annual Message of the President, that "the purpose of Revenue alone can justify their imposition;" and that the Revenue should be reduced "to the amount annually needed for the prudent and economical administration of public affairs."

This principle has been ably and elaborately supported, in various reports made to Congress by Secretary GUTHRIE; and it would probably have been incorporated in a new Tariff law at the last session, had not political schemes engrossed the attention of the House.

The principal features in the new Tariff will be a reclassification of raw materials, which will all be put upon the free list. WOOL must be admitted *free of duty*, as it is now admitted into England and France. The present Tariff (of 1846) imposes a duty of thirty per cent. on wool, which, it is claimed, has entirely destroyed the manufacture of fine woolen goods in this country, has glutted our market with foreign fabrics, and has driven our wool-growers to more profitable occupations.

Secretary GUTHRIE'S Report to Congress in 1854 states that the woolen fabrics used annually in the United States contain 200,000,000 pounds of wool; of which, in 1853, 60,000,000 pounds were raised in this country, 21,000,000 pounds were imported in a raw state, and 119,000,000 *pounds imported in manufactured goods!* If wool be admitted FREE of duty, a large portion of this 119,000,000 pounds would be brought here, in its natural state, to be manufactured; and this portion would increase yearly, as our manufacturers become more firmly established. The question to be settled by the Tariff is—whether this 119,000,000 pounds of wool *shall be annually imported in its raw state, or in manufactured goods.*

SUGAR must also be admitted *free of duty.* The duty is now thirty per cent., and Sugar is so enormously high in our markets, that the poor man can hardly afford to use it. There is no reason why Sugar should be taxed. It is a necessity of daily life. Our Sugar Cane is an exotic plant, belonging to a tropical soil, and it cannot be cultivated to any extent in this country. There is no home production of Sugar of any account; the early Winters, the rains and frosts of our climate destroy the Cane and forbid its juices to ripen. But, for the benefit of 2,681 *Sugar-Planters in the remote Southwest,* who have just received a charity of $75,000 from Government, we are taxed $30 on every $100 worth of Sugar brought into the country. We are glad to see that the Sugar tax is [illegible]. If the necessity of its abolition be [illegible] pressed upon Congress, we may, next year, buy at eight cents per pound that [illegible] we are forced to pay [illegible] per pound.

An attempt will be made at this session to induce Congress to refund the thirty per cent. duty which has been paid on all Railroad iron imported into the country during the past ten years! This is the most brazen scheme for plundering the Treasury that has been broached of late. We cannot believe that any Congress will have the impudence to legalize such a robbery. If the duties paid on imported Railroad iron are to be refunded to these Corporations, then an equal sum must be paid from the Federal Treasury, as bounties, to other Corporations, who have built their roads of American iron. Indeed, there will be no end to the procession of beggars that will besiege the Treasury door for all kinds of charities, should this absurd measure become a law.

Obstacles to Municipal Reform.

We regret to perceive that an effort is already being made to defeat the wishes of the intelligent portion of the citizens of New-York, with respect to reform in the administration of our Municipal Government. Passion and party feeling are appealed to, instead of common sense and justice, to govern the action of the State Legislature in providing for the wants of nearly a million of people.

Nearly every evil, under which the City of New-York suffers, is directly traceable to the division of power which exists, as a consequence of the election of the heads of departments by the people. It is true that the classification of departments is, also, preposterous and absurd; but rottenness, fraud, and wholesale robbery, are not the necessary corollaries of such an arrangement. Selahs, Fureys, Purdys, Ehlings, Irvings, *et id genus omne*, are not dishonest, because their duties interfere with each other; but because they are responsible to no common head; because no one can remove them; because no indictment can reach them; because no exposure can shame them; because no amount of popular indignation can frighten them; and because they can snap their fingers with impunity in the faces of those whom they have robbed. Until ample power is invested in *some one* to redress grievances, punish evil doers, and remove the inefficient or unworthy, not the advance of a hair's breadth will have been made towards the attainment of a better government. The appeals, therefore, that are made to the incoming State Legislature, to shrink from applying the needful remedy, from such minor considerations as personal jealousy, prejudice against any one individual, or fear of too great a concentration of power, are an insult to the intelligence, wisdom and integrity of that body. *The charters which,* within a few years, have rapidly succeeded each other, have *all* proved a curse to the City, because political antipathies or preferences have held sway in framing them.

The *Tribune*, of last Thursday, contains the following proposition:

"Let the Mayor be the head of the department of police, public health, licenses, markets and general supervision. The Comptroller the head of the finance department, with such bureaus as assessments, taxation and collection and law. Put the draining, cleaning and lighting of streets in the Croton or water department. Let new streets, paving, repairing, docks, public buildings and general supplies be the work of a street department. Then, with the present arrangement of education, Alms House and Fire Department, we might have something like a compact government. The elective heads would be the Mayor, Comptroller, Water Commissioner, Street Commissioner and Governors of the Alms House."

We confess our inability to see in this the faintest approach towards anything like reform in the administration of our City affairs. On the contrary, the scheme thus set forth seems, on the face of it, to have been devised for the express purpose of obtaining the highest degree of impunity for plunderers, and paralyzing every endeavor to clog the wheels of corruption. The *Tribune* proposes to quadruple the patronage of the Finance Department, which is already so monstrous that, with the connivance of such rogues as govern the other Departments, it could swindle the City to almost any amount. It would multiply together the abominations of the City Inspector's Department, the Street Commissioner's Department, and the Department of Streets and Lamps, and saddle tax-payers with the entire product. It would make permanently independent corporations of the Croton and Almshouse Departments, and enable them, if so disposed, to emulate, successfully, the criminal career of their colleagues. It would reduce the Mayor to a nonentity—a sort of municipal Magog—which would make his office an incumbrance to the City and a nuisance to himself. It would retain the most infamous features of the present abominable system, and destroy even the show of unity that remains.

Lack of responsibility is the radical defect of our present system. While it continues, there is no possibility of reform. Any improvement in our condition must commence by remedying this, the grand fundamental evil which gives impunity to all the rest.

NOT SO BAD AS IT SEEMS.—The *Commercial Advertiser* is very severe upon "certain newspapers," which its dignity prevents it from designating, for an alleged change of tone concerning Gov. GEARY'S proceedings in Kansas. It claims to have *always* maintained that the Courts of law were the tribunals to which the people of Kansas should apply for redress of grievances,—and represents the "certain newspaper" aforesaid as having at last come to the same ground.

The *Commercial* is not half as stupid as it affects to be. The TIMES says that if the President will remove Judge LECOMPTE and put an honest man in his place, the people of Kansas will refer their grievances to *his* Court. The *Commercial* has always insisted, and does still insist, that the Court, *with Judge Lecompte on the Bench,* is the proper tribunal to which popular complaints should be referred. It professes to regard these two positions as identical:—but it only makes believe. It knows better.

The spirit shown by Gov. GEARY in ordering the arrest and rearrest of HAYES, the murderer of BUFFUM,—his indignation upon learning that he had been bailed out by Judge LECOMPTE, with the connivance of Marshal DONALDSON,—and his threat to appeal to the President in the premises, are events of good omen. They show that *his* attention has at *last* been arrested by the open, shameless disregard of all law and *all justice by the Federal Judges and other* office-holders of the Territory;—and that he feels the impossibility of preserving peace there while this state of things continues.

If he maintains throughout the resolution he has thus evinced, he will bring the *radical evil* of the Territory to the attention of the President in such a shape as must command his regard [illegible]. And if he can be induced to purify the Courts of law in Kansas, he will have taken the first and most essential step towards the pacification and emancipation of the Territory. For when they can be assured of justice there, the people of Kansas will trust to the Courts for redress and for protection. Thus far those Courts have been mere tools in the hands of their oppressors. Going to them was simply putting their feet into the fetters prepared for them.

DRAMAS AND THE DRAMA.—Few cities can boast of more chaste and elegant places of amusement than this, the Metropolis of the Western World. They are numerous, orderly, and, as a rule, well conducted. Foreigners who do us the distinguished honor of visiting our Opera, say that it is the handsomest building in the World, and the ladies maintain—to the disgust of the gentlemen—that it possesses the handsomest tenor—but this is absurd. Our theatres are remarkable for the graceful air of elegance which prevails in them. They are nationally clean and wholesome; with spacious seats, lofty ceilings and floods of light—which Mr. EMERSON says makes all things beautiful. Without any of the stiff-necked pretension of English fashionable places of amusement, they have all the easy grace and polish of the most aristocratic. Our audiences are the quietest and most mannerly to be found in the States—with the slightest possible weakness for spitting, and no viciousness towards bad actors. They are Promethean in their power of endurance, and would sooner be carried out stark and stiff than utter an unwelcome hiss.

All these things impress the charitable mind in a highly favorable way, but the prying eyes of the moralist wander from the stage sometimes, and see things which it is not fit should be seen within the walls of a theatre. He is astounded, and we may add disgusted, to find that every theatre is nothing more or less than a huge grog shop; that the "bar," with all its glittering appurtenances, is one of the principal features of the establishment, and so recognized by the manager. At the Academy of Music—a building devoted to the purest of all entertainments—matters are even a little worse. A low German restaurant is the convivial feature of that aristocratic edifice. The votaries of the divine art do not sip nectar, but guzzle beer between the acts.

Of late these matters have become obtrusively unpleasant. We do not recognize the need of a bar-room in any place of rational amusement, but least of all should it be openly tolerated. There are, without doubt, some helpless wretches who consider an evening ill-spent that is not progressive towards inebriation, and who are glad of any opportunity of sharpening their dull faculties on the potent edge of alcohol. But are these the men to be consulted by managers of our theatres? Is it *necessary for the well being of art that their* foul breath should be fed from the fountain of the management? Is it pleasant for the moderate, the orderly, the cleanly, the larger portion of the audience to be edged and elbowed by insatiate beings who look on a drink as the natural *dénouement* of each act, and who thirst for it all the more eagerly because it is within their grasp?

This is a matter that needs reform.

THE SLAVE-TRADE IN BOSTON.—Several arrests, it will be seen, have been made in *Boston*, of persons suspected of being engaged in fitting out slavers from that port. We are glad that the General Government seems inclined to exercise greater vigilance in regard to this nefarious traffic, than it has put forth for the last few years. There has probably been no time within the last ten years, when large numbers of vessels were not annually fitted out in Baltimore and New-York, for the slave-trade on the Coast of Africa. Sundry attempts at prosecution have been made, but in only one or two instances have there been any convictions, and in not one, we believe, has there been any punishment of the guilty parties.

Much of the impunity which this trade has thus enjoyed, is due unquestionably to the manner in which it is carried on. The active agents in it are of course the most unscrupulous scoundrels in the world—mainly Portuguese or Spaniards, and nothing in the way of false pretences is ever left undone by them which can aid in baffling inquiry. The vessels are fitted out for other kinds of traffic, crews are shipped for other ports, and all traces of their real purpose are, so far as possible, hidden from sight. The enormous profits of the traffic stimulate avarice, and lead men to undertake the most desperate enterprises, and incur any amount of risk in their prosecution.

It was suggested a day or two since, by the *Journal of Commerce,* that something might be done to break up this trade, by a law requiring the crews of all vessels fitted out for the Coast of Africa, to be Americans. This would exclude from that service the only class of men who are ever found willing to engage in the Slave-trade, and would thus deprive that infamous traffic of the agents by which alone it can be carried on. Legitimate commerce with that quarter of the world might complain of the restraints thus put upon it, but it could afford to bear it, in consideration of the important end to be secured.

The suggestion seems to us eminently practical and worthy of attention. We hope Congress will make this matter a subject of inquiry. Some new legislation is imperatively required by the honor of the country and the dictates of humanity.

REOPENING OF THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.—Among the comments on the Message of Governor ADAMS, in favor of reopening the African Slave-Trade, which we have extracted from the Southern press, will be found an article from the Charleston *Mercury*, strongly in favor of the measure. But the *Mercury*, even, has one objection to it; it says that if the trade were opened, the Yankees would monopolize the business, and reap all the profits from it at first. But even this objection is outweighed, in the opinion of the *Mercury*, by the consideration that the increase to the population of the South would all be for the benefit of that section. We are not sure but the *Mercury* is right as to the Yankees; if the business should be legalized they would be pretty sure of furnishing *vessels for transporting the slaves cheaper* than anybody else. The only member of the legislature who spoke decidedly against the proposition of Governor ADAMS was Mr. FILLMORE'S friend YEADON, who distinguished himself last Summer by the letters and poems he wrote at the North. His brief residence here appears to have done him some good.

A MODERN LYCURGUS.—An Irish gentleman, named O'CONNELL, who is said to be a relative of the great Agitator, recently addressed the Lord Mayor of London on the subject of the Guy Fawkes celebration on the 5th of November, remonstrating with his Lordship against the custom which has been in vogue two hundred and fifty years, of poking fun at Romish dignitaries on such occasions. Mr. O'CONNELL said to the Lord Mayor of the greatest and most favored city of the earth:

"I have read with great satisfaction your admirable decisions during your year of office, and I must be permitted to say, without flattery or egotism, that if the ashes of the great LYCURGUS could be collected from the briny waves, and formed into man again, and he were to preside in the chair which your Lordship so worthily and so honorably occupies, he could not have acted with greater ability or more decided impartiality than have characterized the whole of your actions during your mayoralty."

But, this paragon of a Mayor, if so much like the Spartan lawgiver in his character, is as unlike him in his trappings as is our own civic chief magistrate. We find the following account of the gorgeous liveries of the successor of the Cockney Lycurgus in another English paper:

"The state liveries for the Lord Mayor elect, comprising garments for coachman, six footmen, and postillion, were yesterday exhibited at the establishment of the manufacturers. The livery coats are of bright green cloth, lined with white silk, deep gold lace adorns the centre of back, and within a braided bordering of gold cord is a decoration of embroidery; the pattern, a series of sprigs displaying the rose, shamrock, and thistle. The leaves and stems are worked in gold, but, as a novelty, the delicate colors of the rosebud and full blown rose, as also the green bulb and pink shade of the thistle blossom, are tastefully introduced.

The badge for the shoulder incloses a shield, upon which are embroidered his Lordship's arms, a thistle within three stars, surmounted by a crusader's crosslet sword, arranged with another sword *en saltiere*, and supported by the motto, "*Finis coronat opus.*" The vests and continuations are of white cassimere, with gold lace borderings. The postilion's jacket is in a similar style, but is more ornamented with embroidery, &c. The cloak for the Beadle of the Tower (his Lordship's ward) is of green cloth, adorned with gold lace.

The Lord Mayor elect having determined to revive an ancient portion of civic state, has appointed two youths as pages, or train-bearers, whose costumes, also manufactured by Messrs. NICOLL, consist of superfine scarlet cloth tunics, with gold lace collars and cuffs, and white trousers; and for each suit is a silk sash of royal blue, finished with gold fringe.

His Lordship's state hat is of rich black Genoa velvet, edged with ostrich feather trimming, while a plume of two feathers droop over the front. The cocked hat for coachmen and footmen are of fine beaver, with green ostrich feather trimming, surmounting a rich border of gold lace nearly three inches and from each peak is a pendant of gold bullion. The postilion's cap is composed of black velvet, the band and peak exhibit a richly embroidered gold decoration of the rose, shamrock, and thistle, corresponding with the livery coats.

WHICH KNOWS BEST?—MR. E. GEORGE SQUIER, who is in England, writes to the London *Times* to convince the English people that President WALKER'S decree repealing the old laws which abolished Slavery, is not designed to reestablish Slavery in Nicaragua. Mr. J. L. RICHMOND, *who describes himself as Sub*-Secretary of State in WALKER'S Government, writes to Gov. MOREHEAD, of Ky., that the decree was intended to invite Southern gentlemen to emigrate thither *with their slaves*,—"the object being to invite slave-labor." Now which of these gentlemen is supposed to know the most on the subject?

This letter of Mr. RICHMOND, by the way, which we publish in another column, is a very curious and interesting document. It is an official appeal to the people of the South, on behalf of Nicaragua. It holds out all possible inducements for emigration, setting forth the advantages of soil, climate, &c., and dwelling with special emphasis on the fact that *five or six millions* of dollars worth of landed estates, belonging to the natives, have been confiscated by WALKER, and are to be sold to settlers from the United States. The temptation thus held out is of the same nature as that usually extended for the purpose of inducing men to embark in a piratical expedition.

DECIDEDLY HOPEFUL.—The editor of the Yonkers *Examiner* expresses the modest hope "to live to see New-York one of the best governed cities in the World." Our cotemporary of Yonkers has either a desire to live a long while, or else he has got what the Phrenologists would call, Hope—large. We would advise him, in the language of MARY HOWITT, to hope on, hope ever. But we shall not entertain any very sanguine expectations of the kind until we get a new City Charter, at least.

GOOD ADVICE FROM A GOOD QUARTER.—The Detroit *Free Press*, the special organ of Gen. CASS, reiterates its sharp condemnation of the whole Kansas policy of the Pierce Administration, and warns Mr. BUCHANAN against imitating its example and following in its footsteps. Advice from such a quarter is not only likely to be heeded, but it is not likely to be given without some previous assurance that it would be welcome.

A REQUEST.—The Washington *Union* credits to the TIMES a paragraph commenting upon something, in the *Herald*, concerning Rev. Mr. BEECHER. Will that paper be good enough to say that the paragraph in question never appeared in the TIMES, nor in any other paper for whose taste and sense of decency the TIMES desires in any degree to be held responsible.

Personal.

Rev. Mr. ANTHON (son of the Rector of St. Mark's) is prosecuting, with marked success, the new religious enterprise inaugurated for Friday evenings. The usual discourse was delivered last evening, being in answer to points suggested by members of the congregation, who had perused attentively the weekly schedule of queries. It is intended that each service shall take the form of a reply. The movement is attracting much attention from its novelty.

A son of CORNELIUS VANDERBILT was married at Hartford, on Wednesday, to Miss ELLEN WILLIAMS. The wedding party was very brilliant, five hundred guests having been present. All the fashion of Hartford—and the town is famous for beauty—was assembled to do honor to the occasion.

The Utica *Observer* announces the recovery from bodily illness and mental derangement, of J. STANLEY SMITH, Esq., of the Auburn *American*. Mr. SMITH is about returning to the chair editorial to resume his labors.

The sons of New-England have a jolly spirit. Wherever they settle, they never forget Forefathers' Day. Preparations are on foot among the Chicago-Plymouth-Rock-Comfortable souls for an orthodox celebration.

Ex-President MILLARD FILLMORE passed through Jersey City on his way to New-York at 3½ o'clock on Friday morning. The train upon which he came was due at 10 o'clock the night previous.

The following members of Congress have arrived in Washington: Messrs. BRENTON of Indiana, ROBINSON of Pennsylvania, SNEED of Tennessee, BELL of Texas, and BROOMS of Pennsylvania.

The admirers of PALMER, the Sculptor, will be gratified with a view of his finest works, in town presently.

"Is Mr. MARCY coming home again?" is the query just now in Albany. His face is very familiar in that locality.

"Dred" is personified just now in a runaway slave who has lain hidden in a North Carolina swamp for a few days.

Senator DOUGLAS and his bride are spending a few days at the residence of his mother, in Manchester, Ontario County.

The Commercial Age.

LECTURE BY HON. N. P. BANKS, JR.

The first of the course of lectures for the delivery of which, during the coming Winter, arrangements have been made by the Mercantile Library Association, took place last night in Dr. CHAPIN'S Church, before a large and highly intelligent audience. The lecturer was Hon. N. P. BANKS, Jr., Speaker of the House of Representatives—the subject, "The Commercial Age." The publication in the TIMES, a short time ago, of an abstract of the same lecture, supplied by our Boston correspondent, renders on this occasion a full report unnecessary.

Mr. BANKS began by saying, that in accepting an invitation to deliver an address introductory to the season's lectures, he had thought proper as a topic not unfitting the occasion which had drawn them together, representatives in part of the first commercial city on the American Continent, to present some general considerations indicating an expansion of commercial influences, and ideas, and interests, as the leading feature and characteristic of the new era upon which we were now incontestably entering, and which, in a future review of the scenes we were now passing through, might be regarded as the opening of the commercial age. Every age had its distinct idea and characteristic. Civilization marched on with steady pace, and the State rose from the period of infancy to that of middle life, and sank again into the senility of decrepit age. "In the youth of a State," says Lord BACON, "arms do flourish, in its middle life learning, then both arms and learning for a while; then in its declining age, mechanic arts and merchandise." This assumed not only regular periods in the existence he had noted, but also implied a certain decline and destruction. Whatever truth it might have as a philosophic analysis of the past it belonged to the young men of our time to determine that it should have no application to our own age, and especially that our success in mercantile and commercial industry should never symbolize the destruction of our forms of civilization.

Starting from this point as the basis of his observations and conclusions, Mr. BANKS proceeded to show that no people could have a deeper interest in the expansion of the idea that commercial success is necessary to national existence than the American people. The battle of the Revolution, he remarked, was fought rather to secure the independence of the colonies of Great Britain than to establish any great political principle. And the men who framed the Constitution were impelled from necessity, as we might well believe, looking to their history from the position we now occupied, to a compromise of conflicting and sectional interests. Thence he proceeded to consider some of the chief facts evincing the extraordinary influences of the United States in their infantile condition on the Western World—not the least of which was the stand at one time taken by England, in pursuance of the principles maintained by American statesmen, in favor of the restoration of the Hanseatic League. He traced at considerable length the growth of the Federal and Republican parties, as bearing on the question of the commercial welfare of the Union, and vindicated HAMILTON from the vulgar charge of having entertained monarchical proclivities. After dwelling on the facilities and advantages for commercial greatness which the position of the North American Continent, relatively to that of the other great divisions of the globe, gave to the American people, he referred briefly to the internal resources of the country, for the development of which he trusted to the current of trade, that would inevitably be diverted into it, in the event of the construction of a Pacific Railroad. He closed his address with a very eloquent appeal to the young men of this generation, in behalf of commercial integrity and enterprise.

Dr. Oliver W. Holmes on the Lyrical Passion.

Last evening, the Athenæum was crowded to hear a lecture on the "Lyrical Passion," from OLIVER W. HOLMES, M.D., of Boston. The Doctor commenced with some interesting illustrations derivable from the early life of FRANKLIN. He spoke of the irresistible feeling inherent in humanity to utter its impulses in verse. He told how little BENJAMIN, when a boy, peddled ballads founded upon some passing local disaster,—how people are not contented with facts, but require them to be presented in poetical and dramatic dress—how from Ilium to Cheviot, and later still, how SCOTT and SOUTHEY achieved an illustrious failure over Hougomont, and how BYRON in a few imperishable stanzas, had linked his name with Waterloo. He maintained that to all human beings there attaches somewhat of the poetical feeling, and that the reason why when excited men write or speak in verse, and more or less poetically is that under its color, men can lay open the depths of the soul as they never could in cold, tame, prosaic language, and do it too with less sensibility to shame. Beauty, when unadorned, is said to be adorned the most, but even beauty when decked in fitting dress and jewels will expose its naked glistening shoulder to the glitter of the ball-room chandeliers, and thus it is that in the utterance of good poetry, we flatter the love of the beautiful in all who listen.

The Doctor then favored his audience with a sketch of the history of ROUGET, who, in one night, wrote the music and the words of the "Marseillaise," the only thing in fact that he ever did. He told how the wildest excesses were perpetrated under the inspiration of the burning stanzas of this lyrical song. He alluded to General WOLFE, to his well-known composition, to his eager admiration of GRAY'S elegy to have written which WOLFE declared he would gladly have given his life. He spoke of another namesake of the poet-hero, CHARLES WOLFE, the regimental curate who wrote the monody of Sir JOHN MOORE, the only thing he ever wrote, but imperishable as the English language. Who knew much about Lady ANNE BARNARD, the gifted authoress of another solitary gem, "Auld Robin Gray?" Or even of her who wrote

"I love to steal awhile away
From every cumbering care,"

Even though these have become with us familiar as household words? The feeling that prompted such isolated yet beautiful effusions, was an exceptional state of mental exultation in the dispensation of which the Divine Being had been no respecter of persons. In fact, it was a true inspiration, founded upon scenes and positions in which unexpectedly placed, the human mind develops a prodigious amount of sudden activity. To this cause might be attributed the fact that upon a scrap of waste paper partly on ship-board, partly in a boat, the highly-wrought mind of the writer threw off the well-known composition "the Star Spangled Banner" and then sank to rest again. The speaker told the story of the siege, and the elevation of the American flag as described by anxious eyes in the gray of the breaking morn, very graphically.

Dr. HOLMES then recited four compositions of his own. The first three were exquisite and brief. The last was a lyrical ballad in four parts; the tale—very new certainly, but founded on fact of course—the seduction of a village beauty, by a "gentleman of high degree." She becomes his mistress; the scene changes from Massachusetts to Lisbon in 1755; she drags him from under the ruins produced by the earthquake; the aristocratic old lady mother objects to her son rewarding his mistress by marriage; relents; they afterwards live many years in this country and their residence is yet standing. This is all very dramatic, certainly, but the Doctor's recitation of half an hour's worth of ballad-metre, was anything but dramatic; his verse, whatever be its merits or demerits, is far better than his elocution. His recitation of the shorter bits was not so monotonous. The audience evidently thought the ballad a "leetle" long, but upon the whole were in very good humor.

What the Catholic Fair Netted.

Blessed be the man who invented Fairs as the method of raising money for charitable purposes. They so delight visitors, and comfort the managers, and raise the wind without anybody's cracking his cheeks. For instance, one visiting the Crystal Palace during the late Fair for the benefit of St. Vincent's Hospital in Eleventh-street, would have thought all hands were having a frolic; yet the results count up a total of some $33,000. Each church contributing had its bazaar, which was recognized as its own, and no little generous rivalry was exerted to surpass in the amount of receipts. As may be seen below, it was not always the richest church that did best here.

Sixteenth-street (St. Xavier's) Church took	$6,357 37
St. Mary's Church	1,700 00
St. John the Evangelist	1,089 90
St. Columbia Church	750 00
St. Bridget	2,400 00
St. Peter's	2,443 10
St. Patrick's	2,450 00
St. Stephen's (Dr. Cumming's)	836 85
Transfiguration	2,003 31
Mt. St. Vincent	1,484 81
St. Vincent de Paul	878 28
Holy †	1,120 82
St. Ann's	2,239 50
Nativity	1,588 50
St. Andrew's	1,000 00
St. James	1,035 75
St. Joseph	1,701 00

The proceeds of payments at the door, after paying all expenses, left a balance of $9,210 21. For refreshments the receipts were $175 45. Donation from Third-street Church, $250. Donation from Mrs. MOTT, (a Protestant,) $250. No small portion of these various receipts, says our Catholic informant, came from Protestants.

☞ St. Andrew's American citizenship is just 100 years old—and his centennial will be celebrated next Monday. The thistle-nibbling Saint is many a century older, but the New-York Society took out papers for him in 1756. So on the 1st of December, Rev. Dr. JOHN THOMPSON delivers an address at Niblo's, and in the evening the merry Andrews will eat a dinner in his honor.

☞ A sale by auction of Japanese goods took place at Messrs. LEAVITT, DELISSER & Co.'s yesterday, which will be continued over Saturday. The collection is a second importation, and comprises articles very suitable for holiday gifts and Christmas presents. The attendance was good, and the competition spirited. These articles are of exquisite workmanship.

By the [illegible] from the above party [illegible] there is [illegible] selling at 15c. [illegible]. On the [illegible] a [illegible] that place.

☞ A telegraphic dispatch from New-Orleans states that the Tennessee left there on Wednesday morning with three hundred recruits for WALKER'S army in Nicaragua.

☞ No more vacancies on [illegible] The lodging-rooms are all filled, and every [illegible] bowl is said to be engaged.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO OUR STOCK OF FANCY AND PLAIN GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
Our stock of Pluskins, Cashmeres, [illegible] comprises all that is new or desirable [illegible] and we make them up with all the styles for which our house has long been celebrated.
CHAS. HUGUE, who for the past [illegible] years, has cut our pantaloons, still is with us.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
[illegible] Tailors,
No. [illegible] Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP.—STEPHEN BRUSH HAS this day associated WALTER F. BRUSH, Jr., with himself, under the firm of BRUSH & CO., for the purpose of continuing the Provision Business on Commission and on their own account, at No. 35 Front-st. in this City.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1856.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR THE WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.
Messrs. B. G. WILDER & Co., No. 122 Water-st.:
GENTLEMEN: We take pleasure in saying that our WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, after being exposed for 36 hours to an intense heat, at the burning of our Warehouse, corner of Coenties-slip and South-st., delivered up our Books, Papers and Bills of Exchange and Money, in a *perfectly legible condition.*
THOMPSON & HUNTER.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1856.

Still further victories on the celebrated WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
The Books, Bonds and other valuable Papers of Mr. [illegible] H. Herrick were preserved unimpaired in one of WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, at the Great Fire in Coenties-slip on the 22d inst.
Also, at the GREAT FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA, on the [illegible] day, the Books, Papers, Money, &c., of Messrs. [illegible] van, & Fave were preserved in another of WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, at the fire No. [illegible]
The credit of both the above Safes is claimed by Silas C. Herring, on the ground that he owns, and manufactures this celebrated Fire-Proof Safe under a license from Mr. Wilder, which *has long since expired.*
A full assortment of the above Safes.
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD. *Warranted free from dampness,* secured with WILDER'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCK, for sale at No. 122 Water-st., near Wall-st., N. Y.
B. G. WILDER & CO.
Patentees and Manufacturers.

DR. TURNBULL,
OCULIST AND AURIST,
(From London,)
Is at Baltimore, where he may be consulted.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
From the London Times.
A number of scientific gentlemen assembled yesterday at the house of Dr. Turnbull, to witness the results produced by a process recently discovered by the Doctor, and applied for the cure of
DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS.
Between twenty and thirty patients attended, many of whom, it was stated by their parents, had been born deaf and dumb.
They were submitted to various tests, [illegible] proved that their deafness had been cured by the application of DR. TURNBULL'S REMEDIES.
And what appears most singular is, that whether the disease depended on paralysis of the auditory nerve, thickening of the tympanum, or obstruction of the internal passages, relief has been obtained, or complete cure effected without delay, pain or inconvenience.
Several patients, who represented that they had been completely blind, said that they could now
SEE PERFECTLY WELL.
We agree with the Messrs. Chambers, that Dr. Turnbull has, by patience and ingenuity, obtained a [illegible] certain new medicaments and methods, calculated to
CURE CASES OF DEAFNESS,
such as were never cured before.

GREAT SALE OF CHINA, BRONZES, CLOCKS, CHANDELIERS, SILVER-PLATED WARE, PARIAN AND PARISIAN FANCY GOODS, &c., Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.—E. V. HAUGHWOUT having determined to effect an entire clearance of his present stock previous to removal to his new store, offers the principal portion AT COST.
The goods have been selected in Europe this season with the greatest care, and comprise an unrivaled assortment of the following articles:
Plain and decorated French China dinner services.
Plain and decorated French China dessert services.
Plain and decorated French China tea services.
French gilt bronze and marble clocks, from $5 to $500; and bronze statuettes, candelabras, &c.
Parian statuary, vases, pitchers, &c.
Silver-plated tea sets, urns, waiters, cake baskets, &c.
Elegant French China vases, from $2 to $300 per pair.
French, English and American chandeliers.
Plain, cut and Bohemian glass ware.
Plumbers' basins, and an immense variety of other articles too numerous to mention.
They will be arranged ready for sale on Monday, Dec. 1, with the price of every article marked in plain figures, and no deviation whatever can be made.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.
These Safes are now admitted to be superior to any ever offered the public, and the subscribers challenge the world to produce an instance of these Safes failing to preserve their contents through the hottest fires, or a burglar picking the lock.
The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.
S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block,
135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and 3 Murray-st., New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE EXCITEMENT of elections having ceased, we invite the attention of all judicious and money-making persons to our improved extra-rapid Sewing Machines. Many of those who, attending to political matters, and loss of office, or the failure to obtain office, may speedily be made up by the use of a Sewing Machine. We say to every man in whose trade a Sewing Machine can be employed, that a loss of $1,000 a year is suffered by going without one.
I. M. SINGER, & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE Balsam is the most certain remedy for these terrible diseases. You who are suffering the most torturing pains remember that a few doses of this powerful yet pleasant compound will afford certain relief. Thousands of cases have been cured, and published in the Sun, Herald, and other papers. These certificates are from well-known citizens, who can be seen and consulted at any hour. Circulars, containing these certificates, can be had at the principal dépôt, No. 246 Grand-st. Seventy-five cents per bottle.

RAILROAD IRON.
A CARGO OF 800 TONS, ERIE PATTERN, afloat, for sale by
THEODORE DEHON,
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Near Broadway.

WRITING FLUID.
The public are invited to try our IMPROVED LIMPID FLUID.
It is in all respects equal to the best English, and in some important qualities it is superior to all. For sale by the stationers. THADDEUS DAVIDS & CO.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO. by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, at the Crystal Palace, for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss. References as to its superiority: Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.
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PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS CAN USE BROWN'S Bronchial Troches freely, for giving power and flexibility to the voice; containing no deleterious drug to prevent their free use. If requisite, nor do they cause any nausea, which is not always the case with like medicaments. Sold by all druggists.

WANTED TO BUY—A PLAIN, WELL-BUILT three-story brick house, in a quiet, good neighborhood—no unnecessary embellishments, but convenient improvements—between 3d and 6th avs., 10th and 31st sts. Address D. E., this office, with name and No. of house.

IMPORTED FRENCH GAS FIXTURES AND Clocks, superior articles only; statues for tables and newel posts; Paris bronzes, candelabras, brackets, candlesticks with flexible tubing for gas; carcel and moderator lamps. For sale by DARDONVILLE, 446 Broadway.

LADIES ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO call at LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.'S, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, and examine a splendid assortment of Fancy Goods from Japan, now on exhibition, and to be sold by auction on Friday, Nov. 28.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—THE GREAT SALE OF Japanese Fancy Goods, THIS MORNING, [illegible] o'clock, at LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.'S, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

MAGNIFICENT HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—BY AUCTION, THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, of Japanese Fancy Goods.

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Beautifully illustrated, is published and for sale this day, at STRINGER & TOWNSEND'S, No. 222 Broadway.
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ENVELOPES. [illegible]
[illegible] Amber, and Canary [illegible] in the market. I am also manufacturing a [illegible] article of White, [illegible]
H. W. BUTLER, Nos. 28 and 31 Frankfort-st., New-York.
The CHEAPEST ENVELOPE MANUFACTURER in the UNITED STATES.
Samples will be forwarded free of expense [illegible]

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OF CONNECTICUT,
WILL BE INTRODUCED TO THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK ON MONDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 1.
IT IS EXPECTED HE WILL VISIT EVERY HOUSE IN THE CITY BEFORE HE LEAVES.

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2. Luther is taken to school.
3. Luther, in his school-days, sings before the house of Dame Ursula Cotta, at Eisenach.
4. Luther finds a Latin Bible in the University Library at Erfurt.
5. Luther's friend, Alexis, is killed by a Flash of Lightning close beside him, on a journey, when they were traveling together.
6. Luther enters the Augustinian Convent, 1505.
7. Luther is ordained Priest.
8. Luther's Troubles and Penances in the Convent.
9. Luther restored by music.
10. Luther comforted by an aged Monk.
11. Luther gives Lectures at Wittenberg.
12. Luther preaches in the Convent Chapel.
13. Luther at Rome.
14. Luther created a Doctor.
15. Luther acting as Vicar-General of the Augustinian Order.
16. Below, Luther is seen refusing Absolution to Penitents producing their Indulgences; and in the centre he is affixing his Ninety-five Theses to the Church-door of Wittenberg. On the left, Tetzel is dispensing his Indulgences and burning Luther's Theses; while on the right, the Students of Wittenberg are burning Tetzel's Counter Theses.
17. Luther before the Legate Caetan.
18. Luther's Disputation with Eck.
19. Luther Burning the Pope's Bull.
20. Luther's Entrance into Worms.
21. Above, Luther is seen preparing himself by prayer to appear before the Emperor and Diet. Below, he is standing with Frundsberg at the Entrance of the Hall.
22. Luther before the Diet of Worms.
23. Luther taken Prisoner on his Return.
24. Luther Translating the Bible at Wartburg.
25. Below, Luther is riding away from Wartburg; above, to the left, Luther and the Swiss Students in the Black Bear at Jena; to the right, Luther, amidst his friends at Wittenberg, recognized by the same Students.
26. Luther allaying the fury of the Iconoclasts of 1522.
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FRANK LESLIE'S GAZETTE OF FASHION AND THE BEAU MONDE [illegible]
DEXTER & BROTHER, Agents,
[illegible]

LONG ISLAND.

[illegible] ... families have [illegible] of the Second Ward alone, to New-York and other places. The heads of these families are [illegible] ... who occupy a part of a house [illegible] ... from two to five from [illegible] to cross the Fulton or Bridge street ferries from two to six times a day. Under the communication [illegible] ... to reside in Brooklyn, but [illegible] ... will not permit it. Many families [illegible] ... of the city from the same cause, [illegible] ... there will be a great stampede of the [illegible] on the 1st of May next.

The Belgian Pavement.

Property-holders on Grand-street, Eastern District [illegible] ... the Common Council to [illegible] ... with the Belgian pavement at [illegible] ... The Committee on [illegible] ... though they have not yet reported, have decided that they have no power to [illegible] ... the whole city for such work. [illegible] ... their intention to apply to the [illegible] ... the necessary power.

The House.

The Committee of Brooklyn citizens appointed to raise funds and purchase a house to be presented to Mayor Hall, have already received $11,000, and one of two houses will be purchased, located on [illegible] at an early day.

Perjury.

[illegible] a Navy Yard employe, who was arrested and held to bail a few days since, to answer for an indecent assault upon a respectable female, was yesterday brought before Justice Smith, in Brooklyn, on a charge of perjury. It seems that a few [illegible] a woman was arrested for keeping a house [illegible] in the Eleventh Ward, and he went her bail, [illegible] at the same time that he owned [illegible] ... It has since been ascertained [illegible] ... and he was accordingly arrested. Justice Smith committed him for examination.

Receivers of Stolen Goods.

On Thursday last Officer Chapy, of the Second District Police, Brooklyn, arrested a gang of youthful thieves, who were committed for examination. Yesterday the same officer arrested two women, named [illegible] and Mrs. Lowry, keepers of rum-holes on [illegible]-street, who, it seems, have been in the habit of encouraging these boys to steal, by purchasing the property stolen by them. A quantity of the stolen property was found on their premises, and they were committed by Justice David E. Smith to answer.

Kings County Hospital.

During the past week 49 patients were admitted to this Hospital—31 were discharged, and 6 died, viz.:

	Nativity.	Age.
[illegible]	Ireland	30
[illegible]	Ireland	28
[illegible]	Ireland	29
[illegible]	Ireland	48
[illegible]	England	65
[illegible] (colored)		27

Drowned.

A man employed as a private watchman at the [illegible] Creek, was drowned yesterday [illegible] ... body was recovered, and the Coroner notified.

The Brooklyn City Railroad Company [illegible] ... for sealed proposals for constructing [illegible] ... from the present terminus on Fulton-avenue [illegible] ... Road. This looks as though the [illegible] of the people were to be promptly met at last.

The Panama Question—A Southern View of it.

From the New-Orleans Crescent.

The Panama journals take an entirely new, unexpected and [illegible] position when they clamor [illegible] United States for a breach of faith, and [illegible] ... about the forcible intervention [illegible] ... on the vague anticipation that the [illegible] ... to "seize" upon a part of New Granada and take control of the Panama Railroad.

[illegible] ... will be done to give color to [illegible] ... that we are about to make such a [illegible] ... as the acquisition of territory would [illegible] ... from home, with such a population [illegible] ... responsibilities and charges [illegible] ... foreign colonies, or alien people, who [illegible] ... principles and by [illegible] ... which obtain at [illegible] ... great work, and the [illegible] ... are all willing that the Government [illegible] ... its power and influence to obtain for [illegible] ... protection of [illegible] ... can be done without [illegible] ... exceptional [illegible] ... not seen the evidence [illegible] ... on the part of the Central Government [illegible] ... to do whatever is in its power, and is reasonable, to meet the wishes of the [illegible] of the United States in these respects. [illegible] ... to justify any such measure, and [illegible] ... the vague apprehensions [illegible] ... by politicians, that such a project [illegible] ... If arrangements can be made for protecting that transit satisfactorily for a few years, its importance to the country will be much diminished by the successful completion of other lines of communication, much nearer in distance, much more commodious for all the interests of the United States, and greatly to be preferred by a large portion of the Union. There will be, accordingly, in addition to the considerations of public policy which forbid the acquisition of distant territory for colonial purposes, a great and natural repugnance to Government measures which will seem to be intended specially for the benefit of one company, and an urgent inevitable public necessity must be shown and established to reconcile them to public opinion.

Why some Vessels Catch Fire—Inexcusable Conduct on the part of Shippers.

From the Cleveland Herald, Nov. 26.

The discharging of the cargo of the propeller *St. Joseph*, which went ashore some time since near Fairport, has brought some things to light, not very flattering to the honesty of Eastern shippers. The taking out of some of the goods has been done rather roughly and in haste, and in one instance what was shipped as "a nest of tubs," covered with sacking, caught fire. Upon tearing off the sacking, the "nest" was found to be two tubs filled with friction matches. One "case of rice" was so damaged that it came apart, and in it were concealed three kegs of powder. Kegs of powder were, upon examination, found stored in other cases of rice, and matches among other goods.

[illegible], Agent of the Western and the American Transportation Companies, who had personal knowledge of these developments, informs us also that not long since a package of coffee was landed on his dock, for a [illegible]; it came loose, and bar lead and three kegs of powder made their appearance with the coffee. Mr. [illegible] stored the powder in the city magazine, and wrote to the consignee; and he, not long after, wrote back that he had informed the New-York shipper, and had been replied to "that he would not ship powder again in that way." Mr. [illegible] informed the merchant that he could have his coffee, powder and lead, upon furnishing the name of the New-York shipper, but has received no reply.

Not long since, a case of rice by mistake was carried by its destination on this lake and went back to Buffalo; it was there by accident discovered to contain three kegs of powder.

It will be recollected by our readers that the propeller *Sparkling* caught fire at her dock in Buffalo and burned up. The fire and the consequent destruction of many thousand dollars worth of vessel and cargo was caused doubtless by the meanness of some shipper, who wished to avoid a few cents extra freight and insurance by putting combustible substances in and among articles whose freight and insurance was less. Such dishonesty is a crime recognized by law, as we learn, and will be ferreted out, if possible, and punished. The man who will thus, for a few dollars, jeopardize the lives of our seamen and the safety of our vessels, warehouses, &c., richly deserves hanging.

How the Arrowsmith Hoax Came About.

The Savannah *Republican* has the following letter, which purports to tell how Mr. Arrowsmith came to be so prodigiously hoaxed:

Macon, Friday, Nov. 21, 1856.

Editor of the Savannah Republican:

Sir: I notice in your issue of yesterday, some editorial remarks and a copy of Mr. Cuyler's letter to the London *Times*, relative to the far-famed Railway duel hoax, lately published in that paper.

You say that time will doubtless disclose the secret. I give you the following, as I believe, the true solution of the whole mystery.

I, as well as the New-Englander, and perhaps many others, supposed it to be a genuine hoax, played off on Mr. Arrowsmith, as we are very well capable of [illegible] in Georgia, suspected *one of the mail agents between Augusta and Columbus of having a hand in it*, and meeting him shortly after the appearance of the story in the American papers, accused him of my suspicions, when he stated to me that *he had amused an idle hour in fabricating the story, and getting into conversation with an English[man] who was passing over the route, on the subject of Southern chivalry, read him his effort.*

The traveler requested the *copy of the* story, which he gave him, without suspicion of the use that would be made of it, and you may imagine his astonishment at [illegible] ... which it made its appearance in [illegible] ... a true and genuine scene, as witnessed by the [illegible] on his passage from Macon to Augusta on the 28th of August last.

Should you desire, the number of sufficient importance, I think the above statement can be verified by affidavits. My interview with the mail agent was before, and I have not seen him since the hearing any additional particulars. Should you wish to, I will do so, and furnish you with such further particulars as he may disclose.

Yours truly, JO.

Alleged Forgeries of an Ontario Milkman.

From the Rochester Union, Nov. 27.

The Ontario *Messenger* of the present week, first alludes to the arrest of Melvin Power, the Ontario County milkman, for extensive forgeries. Power is now lying in jail, in this city, awaiting trial upon eight indictments for forgery. It is rumored that Power has got the inside track of the law and those who have suffered by him. It is even asserted that offers have been made by parties whose names had been forged, to discontinue prosecution upon the payment of a nominal sum. It is said that Power refused to pay a red cent, and feels quite content to abide the result. The secret of the matter is that the forged paper may have been shaved largely, and the dread of usury may put an end to all proceedings both civil and criminal. The following is the statement of the Ontario *Messenger*:

"We have hitherto omitted to notice the arrest and indictment of Melvin Power, of Farmington, in Ontario County, for forgery; and we now advert to his operations, and the proceedings against him, chiefly for the purpose of correcting some of the very gross misrepresentations in regard to them, which are in circulation.

On the twelfth day of last September, Hon. E. Darwin Smith, a Justice of the Supreme Court, residing in the city of Rochester, issued a warrant for the apprehension of Power for forgery, on which he was arrested and taken to that city on the following day, where he has since been confined in jail. The Grand Jury of Monroe County, that assembled shortly after the arrest of Power, found eight indictments against him for forgery; and we understand that there are forged notes which he has used, on which a still larger number might be found. He has many relatives in Ontario County, some of whom are quite wealthy, but he has not yet been bailed.

Power commenced using forged paper several years ago. He has been, from time to time, repeatedly detected, but has until recently escaped prosecution. The amount of forged paper which he has put off since he commenced using it, is very large. We have heard it estimated as high as a quarter of a million of dollars. At the time of his arrest there was forged paper in existence, on which he was sued, amounting to more than sixty-five thousand dollars. The forged names on the spurious paper that he has put off, are chiefly those of residents in Farmington, with those of some persons in Victor, and, we believe, in Canandaigua. Some fictitious names have also been used. Whether all that kind of paper which Power has used has been forged by himself alone, or whether he had had assistance in the business of forging, we are unable to state.

For several years he has been carrying on farming and the milk business at Farmington, transporting his milk to Rochester on the railroad, and selling it there. He has done some business in buying and selling live stock; and he has represented much of the forged paper, on which he has obtained money, to have been received by him on the sale of such stock. At the time of his arrest, he owned about eleven hundred acres of land in Farmington and Canandaigua, consisting of adjoining farms and tracts, which was incumbered by mortgages and judgments to the amount of not quite one hundred thousand dollars. But these incumbrances do not constitute his entire indebtedness, which probably amounts to from one hundred and ten and one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

All his property, both real and personal, unless he has some concealed which his creditors have not been able to discover, will not probably be sufficient to pay one-half of his debts; and they must lose by him not less than from sixty to seventy thousand dollars. The greater part of this loss will fall upon creditors from whom he has obtained money or other property on forged paper. Power is but thirty years old, and is a native of Farmington. For the present we forbear to enter into any further details of his operations, affairs and character, but we may do so at some future time. Among honest men, to whom the facts are known, we apprehend that there can be but one opinion concerning him and the fate he so richly merits."

Opening of the Genesee Valley Canal.—We have mentioned the fact that this work, projected shortly after the completion of the Erie Canal, had been opened through to Olean. In the Olean *Advertiser* we find an account of the arrival of the first boat, which is not without its interest to those who know the history of the work. Judge Martin, an old friend of the enterprise, was on board, and was vehemently cheered. The *Advertiser* says: "The Judge began a reply to the congratulation of his townsmen and friends by saying, 'I thank Heaven that after thirty years of anxiety and labor, I stand on the deck of a canal boat in the village of Olean!' Casting his eye to the bow of the boat, he saw standing there, his form bent with the weight of years, and his hair silvered over with the frosts of many winters, David Bockes, the only living representative then in view, who began the agitation of a canal from this village to Rochester."

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets...*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

New-York, Friday, Nov. 28—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in fair request, at full rates. Pearls, $6@$6 12½; Pots, $7 87½@$8 ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—There were 1,500 lbs. American Yellow disposed of at 28c.@28½c. ⅌ lb.

CANDLES—Are pretty brisk and steady.

COFFEE—The demand is more animated, but prices are without any quotable improvement. Java, 13½c.@14½c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 11½c.@12c.; Rio, 8¾c.@11½c.; and St. Domingo at 10½c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb. By auction, out of something over 5,000 bags Rio, there were sold 3,500 bags do. at from 9c.@11c. ⅌ lb.

COPPER—Unchanged.

COTTON—In view of the ample available supply, purchasers are moving more cautiously, yet factors show no disposition to reduce their claims.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Middling	12	12	12¼	12¾
Middling Fair	12½	12⅝	12¾	13
Fair	12¾	12⅞	13	13⅛

FISH—Remain in limited request, at essentially unaltered rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is abundant and in good demand at strengthening prices. The sales since our last embrace about 15,250 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within this annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 15@$6 25
Straight State	6 25@ 6 35
Favorite and Extra State	6 35@ 6 75
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	6 35@ 6 75
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 65@ 6 85
Fancy Michigan	6 45@ 6 65
Extra Michigan	6 65@ 7 75
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 75@ 7 75
Extra Ohio	6 80@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 75@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 8 75
Extra Missouri	6 75@ 9 00

Canadian remains dull and heavy; superfine to extra commands only $6 50@$7 75 ⅌ bbl.; a few small lots changed hands thereat. Southern is pretty brisk and steady. The transactions since our last comprise about 4,300 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and extra, at $6 85@$8 and $9 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited request, yet it is held at $3 25@$5 12½ for Fine to Superfine ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is tame and languid, at $3 37½@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 87½@$4 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. The latter brings $17 75@$17 50 in puncheons. Buckwheat Flour is plenty and quiet, mainly at $2@$2 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Raisins are salable and firm. Other articles are unaltered. By auction, there were disposed of 765 boxes Sicily Lemons at $4 12½; and 80 do. Oranges at $3 62½ ⅌ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is not quite so brisk, yet prices show no quotable change. The sales reported since our last embrace about 105,000 bushels,—including fair to prime Canadian White at $1 65@$1 71; prime Western White at $1 70; very ordinary to very good Western Red at $1 35@$1 58½; and prime Western mixed at $1 60 ⅌ bushel. Yesterday's report of Wheat sales should have read 177,000 bushels. Rye remains in light supply and fair demand, mainly at 90c. ⅌ bushel; 4,500 bushels were sold within the range. Oats are heavy and infirm at 48c.@50c. for Ohio and Lake; 46c.@48c. for State; 43c.@46c. for Jersey, and 40c.@44c. for Southern, ⅌ bushel. Barley is in moderate demand and is quoted at $1 10@$1 30 for inferior to choice, ⅌ bushel. Barley Malt commands $1 45 ⅌ bushel. Corn is generally dull and drooping. There were sales reported of about 30,000 bushels at 70c. for unsound; 71c.@73c. for Mixed; 74c. for Northern and Southern Yellow, and 73c.@75c. for Northern and Southern White, ⅌ bushel.

HAY—Sales of 1,000 bales River transpired at 65c.@70c. for shipment, and 75c.@85c. for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are arriving and selling less freely, but prices are well supported.

HOPS—New continue plenty and heavy at from 7½c.@10½c. ⅌ lb. Old rule dull and nominal at 4c.@5c. ⅌ lb.

IRON—We heard of sales of about 100 tons Scotch Pig at $29@$30, usual terms, ⅌ ton.

LATHS—Are salable and firm.

LEAD—Is in limited demand, at old rates.

LEATHER—The market is poorly supplied, and though rather less active, it is quite steady.

LIME—Rockland remains in fair request at uniform rates; 90c. for Common, and $1 50 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—The supply and demand are still very moderate at unaltered figures. New-Orleans, 57c.@60c.; Porto Rico, 56c.@60c.; Cuba Muscovado, 48c.@53c., and Clayed Cuba, 40c.@43c., ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are dull and heavy, at about former rates. Spirits Turpentine is in slack demand, though it is obtainable at 44c.@45c. per gallon.

OILS—We have nothing really new to notice in Whale, Sperm or Olive. Linseed can be purchased at 84c.@85c. ⅌ gallon, yet the inquiry is tame. The speculative foreign orders reported as being in market, are said to be limited to an average of 80c. ⅌ gallon, which can hardly satisfy or encourage factors, even for large lots. Lard Oil exhibits no new feature.

PROVISIONS—Pork has not varied much, the sales since our last comprising about 1,[illegible] bbls. in lots, at $17 [illegible] for old Mess; $19 [illegible] for new do.; $17@$17 12½ for old Prime, and $17 [illegible] new do. [illegible] ... Dressed Hogs [illegible] ... Cut Meats are in limited supply and demand, at irregular rates. Bacon is in fair request for immediate and future delivery, and it is quite firm [illegible] ... Lard is pretty brisk and steady. The transactions since our last reach about 1,200 bbls. and tcs., ordinary to prime, mostly at 12½c.@12¾c. [illegible] Beef is in lively demand at full rates. The transactions since our last consist of 270 bbls., at $6@$7 [illegible] for Country Prime; $9 75@$10 50 for Country Mess; [illegible] Chicago Mess, ⅌ bbl. [illegible] is very dull and nominal at [illegible] ... and quiet, at [illegible] ... for [illegible] ... at 8c.@9c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—There were sales reported of 300 tcs. of common to choice, at from $3 93¾@$4 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALT—The market is moderately active, and prices are quoted firm.

SEEDS—Are dull and somewhat irregular.

SOAP—Sales of 200 boxes Castile were reported at 10½c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb.

SPICES—Are quiet, yet reported otherwise unaltered.

SUGARS—The demand is pretty fair; prices, though not higher, are decidedly stronger. The sales since our last embrace about 540 hhds. Cuba &c., in lots, at from 8¾c. to 10c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—About 18,000 lbs. Prime were taken at 11¼c.@11½c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Are in moderate request at old quotations.

WHISKY—Sales were made of 400 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 39c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Varied little. For Liverpool—Cotton, 5-32d.@7-32d.; [illegible] Flour, 2s.@2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@8½d. ⅌ bushel; Resin, 2s.@2s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ⅌ tierce; Tobacco, 20s.@25s. ⅌ hhd.; and Heavy Goods, 25s.@30s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.
KOHLSAAT BROS. (Importers and Jobbers,) 65 John-st.

Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO. ....119 Nassau-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.
T. DOUGLAS, Manufacturer and Dealer, 66 Beekman-st.

French Window and Picture Glass.
J. H. POILLON & CO., (Importers and Dealers,) 68 Murray-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.
WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 891 Broadway, one door from 19th-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.
Life, Race, Ship and Pleasure Boats, of all kinds on hand making an assortment of over 200 Boats. C. L. INGERSOLL & SON, 250 South-st.

Lightning Rods.
A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 132 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-st.
LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Otis' Patent, Also, other rods, insulators, points, vanes, &c., No. 248 Broadway.

Lithographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD............120 Water-st.

Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.
GRIFFING BROS. & CO., Field and Garden Seeds, No. 60 Cortlandt-st.

Guns and Sporting Articles.
EATON & FOLSOM, (Late the "Co." of H. Tomes & Co.,) No. 206 Broadway.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)
F. HOSKINS & BROS., (Importers)......61 Barclay-st.

Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Frederick V. Rushton's PURE COD LIVER OIL.
Cures consumption and coughs,
Diminishes night sweats,
Imparts strength to the body.
It is the only remedy to use.
Physicians prescribe it
With great success in all cases.
Buy none unless you see
FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name
In full on each label,
And RUSHTON in large letters
On the back of each bottle.
Wholesale and Retail Depôt,
No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay-st.,
No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.

Isaac J. Oliver—(Successor to Oliver & Brother,) STEAM JOB and CARD PRINTER, marble building, No. 32 Beekman-st., takes this method of informing the public that on and after Dec. 1, 1856, a discount of 10 per cent. will be made on all printing for churches, sabbath schools, missionary, bible, temperance, or other benevolent associations. In all cases the lowest cash price will be charged.

To Gas Fitters and Dealers.—500,000 feet superior quality WROUGHT-IRON GAS-PIPE, for sale to the Trade ON EXCEEDINGLY FAVORABLE TERMS. COLT & WHITTLESEY, No. 382 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

Kansas Lands.—The Trustees for the purchase of lands in Kansas, will receive deposits in trust, to apply them to the purchase of the Delaware Indians' Trust Lands, and to the purchase of other lands in Kansas. Shares in the general fund $100, bearing interest, and receivable in purchase of lands of the Trust. For subscription, or for special investments, or for further information, apply to the Treasurer, personally or by letter, at No. 3 Winter-st., Boston. JOSEPH LYMAN, Treasurer.
AMOS A. LAWRENCE, WM. DUDLEY PICKMAN, ROBERT B. STORER, } Trustees.

Capt. Bordon's Lecture.—Don Francisco Bordon, of the Mexican Army, and recently arrived in this City from Mexico, will lecture at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 2. Subject—*Mexico and its People.* To commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 Cents; may be obtained at A. RANNEY'S Map Store, No. 195 Broadway; STRINGER & TOWNSEND'S, Museum Building; and at the bookstores generally; also, at the Mercantile Library and Mechanics' Institute.

Gen. La Vega, Ex-President of Mexico, with Gen. Blanco, and other distinguished Mexicans, will be present.

"What's the News, Didymus?"—"Why, Aunty, there's fresh trouble broke out in Kansas." "Oh, yes, I da' sa; there's always trouble breaking out somewhere. There's Miss Glissen, she's broke out with measles, and her Billy scalded his feet, but that stuff of DYER'S—what do you call it? 'Healing Embrocation?' Yes, that's it; it almost made a new foot for him, but didn't quite straighten his bowlegs. They say it's a powerful medicine." C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, general agent; MONELL, 1st-av.; GUION, Bowery, and other retailers.

Fall and Winter Clothing.—Raglans, overcoats, dress and frock coats, business suits, pants and vests, all of which are selected with great care as regards both style and price.
We would also solicit orders for our custom department, where gentlemen may have their clothing made in the latest and neatest styles, and at the very lowest prices, for cash. N. R. COLLINS & CO., Successors to Devlin & Jessup, Corner of John and Nassau sts.

Cognac Extract.—A new and economical material to produce a good brandy, surpassing every other preparation that has as yet been offered to the liquor merchant; essences of rum, gin, Irish and Bourbon whisky; apple, peach, cherry and raspberry brandies; port, Madeira and sherry wines; essential oils of lemon, peppermint, lavender, bergamot, and wintergreen; rare metals and chemicals, &c., for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

Mr. Oscanyan, of Constantinople.—Will, prior to his departure, deliver a course of three lectures on *The Habits and Domestic Institutions of the Turks*, at Hope Chapel, on the evenings of Nov. 29, Dec. 3 and 6, commencing at 8 o'clock. Mr. Oscanyan will deliver his lectures in the costumes of the Grand Mufty, the Sultan, and of a Bashi-Bazouk. Tickets for the course, $1; single lecture, 50c. To be had at all the principal bookstores, No. 2 Astor-place, and at the door of the chapel.

O. A. Brownson, LL. D., will deliver a course of three lectures on the *Characteristics of Modern Civilization*, at the Hope Chapel, No. 718 Broadway, on MONDAY, FRIDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8th, 12th and 17th, 1856. Tickets to the course, $1; single lecture, 50 cents; to be had at the Catholic bookstores, and at the door, on the night of the lectures.

Lectures on Modern Spiritualism.—On SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, a Course of Lectures will be commenced in the Reformed Dutch Church on 7th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., by the Pastor, Rev. W. R. Gordon, on the subject of *Modern Spiritualism*. Any person having friends who are either *bewildered, bewitched, befogged or befooled* on this subject, may do them a favor by bringing them to hear these lectures.

Mr. John B. Gough will deliver a lecture under the auspices of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, in Clinton-avenue Congregational Church, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 2. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. May be had at the bookstores, and at the rooms of the Association. C. F. HAYES, Chairman Lecture Committee.

Chilblains! Chilblains!—BRYANT'S MAGICAL HEALING OINTMENT, for the severest cases, is an immediate antidote, warranted. Sold by the Proprietor, No. 117 Chester-st.; Ring, No. 192 Broadway; Degraff, No. 306 Grand-st.

Post-Office Notice.—The Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, per United States steamer WASHINGTON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 29th day of November, at 10½ o'clock, A. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

Cure your Cough, use Campbell's Syrup of Tar and Wild Cherry.—Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Prepared and sold only by CAMPBELL, Chemist, corner of 8th-av. and 28th-st.

BALLS.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT, in aid of the Widows and Orphans, will take place at the Academy of Music, 14th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, 1857. Tickets may be had by applying to the Managers. HENRY A. BURR, President. James Wenman, Secretary.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, from Sept. 18, 1851, to the present date, a complete file from Sept. 1, 1856, to the present date, supply at subscription desk, this office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

New-York Bible Society.—The Anniversary of the New-York Bible Society, auxiliary to the American Bible Society, will take place on SUNDAY EVENING next, Nov. 30, in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Adams',) Madison-av., corner of East 24th-st. Addresses may be expected from Rev. F. B. Stockton, D. D., of Baltimore, and Rev. Ebenezer W. Burrows, D. D., of Brooklyn. A collection will be made in aid of the funds of the Society. Service to commence at 7 o'clock P. M. ... HENRY IDE, President. J. C. Holden, Recording Secretary.

Hoboken.—The First Reformed Presbyterian Congregation of this place will open their new church edifice TO-MORROW for public worship. Sermon at 10½ A. M., by Rev. James Thompson; at 3 P. M., by Rev. James Harper, and at 7, by Rev. Hugh H. Blair. At the conclusion of each sermon a collection in aid of the building fund will be taken up. The public is respectfully invited to attend.

Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.—The fourth of a course of Sunday evening Sermons, before the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Cutler, in St. Ann's Church, Washington-st., cor. Sands-st., TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public generally are invited to attend. C. F. HAYES, Chairman Com.

Olive Branch Baptist Church, corner of Montgomery and Madison sts. Service three times next LORD'S DAY. Subject in the MORNING—*Heaven.* AFTERNOON—*Will the Righteous recognize each other in Glory.* EVENING, third of a series—*Woman's Rights.* Bible teaching thereon versus Infidelity. Public invited. Seats free.

First-place Methodist Episcopal Church, corner First-place and Henry-st., South Brooklyn. Rev. Joseph H. Rylance will preach in this Church TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7 o'clock P. M. By request the sermon preached on Thanksgiving day will be repeated in the morning. A cordial invitation to be present is extended to strangers.

Lecture.—Professor H. A. Barrow will deliver a lecture on *Electricity*, illustrated with clairvoyant experiments, at the rooms of the Hebrew Young Men's Literary Association, corner Broome and Bowery, on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, at 7½ o'clock. Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to attend. Admittance free.

Washington-avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn.—The Installation of the Pastor, Rev. C. W. Anable, is postponed from Dec. 4 to THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 11. Sermon by A. D. Gillette, D. D. Rev. Mr. Anable will preach TO-MORROW, morning and evening.

Christian Spiritualism.—Rev. T. L. Harris will preach as usual, at Academy Hall, Broadway, opposite Bond-st., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M., TO-MORROW. Morning subject—*The Angels and Spirits with Man.* Evening subject—*Psychometry and its Deductions.*

Rev. A. B. Van Zandt, of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, 9th-st., will deliver the second of the course of lectures (six in number) on the general topic: *The Bible the Young Man's Guide*, TO-MORROW EVENING, at the above Church, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

John-st. First M. E. Church, in John-st., between Nassau and William sts.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. Charles E. Harris, a Christian Jew. Services to commence at 10½ and 7 o'clock. The Jews and public generally are invited to attend. Seats free.

Memorial Church.—Rev. Dr. Dyer will preach TO-MORROW EVENING, in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place, one block from the junction of 11th-st., Greenwich and 7th avs. Services, Morning, 10½ o'clock; Afternoon, 3 o'clock; Evening, 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

Sabbath Evening Discourses continued in the Church of the Puritans on Union-square, by Rev. Dr. Cheever. Subject of discourse TO-MORROW EVENING: *Succession, authority and example of the Hebrew Prophets, as preachers of Christ and preachers of the conscience.*

Consecration.—The Church of St. John Baptist, Lexington-av., corner 35th-st., Rev. Cornelius R. Duffie, Rector, will be consecrated to the service of God, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Potter, on TUESDAY, Dec. 2, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The collection will be applied to the debt of the Church.

Allen-street Presbyterian Church.—The eighth sermon in the course to the young, now in progress, will be delivered on SABBATH EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. Prentice, of this City. Seats provided for strangers.

Methodist Church in Duane-street.—Preaching TO-MORROW, 30th inst., Morning at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. J. S. Inskip; also, preaching at 3 o'clock P. M. And at 7 o'clock, Evening, by Rev. Wm. Taylor, of San Francisco, Cal. Seats free. Come one, come all.

"A Feast of Fat Things."—Instruction in the Prophetic Word will be given, in a bible-class exercise and sermon, by the Messenger, at Union Buildings, No. 183 Bowery, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock. Seats free.

Rev. Joel A. Crane will preach the fifth discourse of the series at the 20th-st. Congregational Church, (between 6th and 7th avs.) next Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*John Elliot, the first missionary to the Indians.*

Westminster Church, 22d-st., near 7th-av. Rev. Dr. McCarter, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW, (Sabbath, 30th inst.,) at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M.

A Sermon to Young Men, on the advantages of a religious profession, will be preached in the Pacific-st. M. E. Church, Brooklyn, on SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Kennedy, who will also preach in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

Rev. Dr. Canfield, Rector of Christ Church, Brooklyn, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 30. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Rev. D. S. Burnet, late of Cincinnati, Ohio, will preach TO-MORROW, in the chapel on West 17th-st., immediately west of 6th-av. Subjects—at 10½ A. M., *God incarnate in Christ*; at 7 P. M., *God incarnate—the Spirit in the Heart.*

Carlton-avenue M. E. Church, Brooklyn.—Preaching TO-MORROW (30th inst.) at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. Daniel Wise. At 3 and 7 P. M. by Rev. J. P. Wakely.

Young Ladies.—Rev. Mr. Robinson will deliver a lecture to young ladies on SABBATH EVENING, Nov. 30, at the Olive Branch Baptist Church, corner of Madison and Montgomery streets.

Mulberry-street M. E. Church.—Rev. T. H. Stockton, D. D., late of Baltimore, will preach in this church TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

Rev. Dr. Humphrey, of Kentucky, will preach in Dr. McElroy's Church, (14th-st.,) TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

Market-street Church.—The Pastor will preach TO-MORROW EVENING, by request, a discourse on *The Eagle's Nest.* Services at 7½ o'clock.

Forsyth-street M. E. Church—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. M. Hatfield, TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ o'clock P. M.

Catholic Apostolic Church—16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Evangelist preaching on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, at 7½ o'clock.

At Vale's Hall, No. 1 Bowery—Lecture on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M., on *Spiritualism*, by G. Vale, to be followed by a debate. For expenses, 6¼c.

Rev. C. L. Brace will preach in the 20th-st. Congregational Church on SUNDAY, Dec. 1, 3 P. M.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, 31 years of age, enjoying a fine income, of good personal appearance and education, is desirous of opening a correspondence with a young lady not over eighteen years old, of cultivated mind and literary taste, and possessing and practicing a high regard for the moral precepts of Christianity, with a view to marriage. She must be of an affectionate disposition, medium size, and in personal appearance much above the average. Daguerreotypes and references exchanged. He has resorted to this mode to solicit from some congenial spirit a response. Those who may favor him with an answer can rest assured that their communications will be treated most confidentially. Address, in good faith, with real name, O. N. E., Washington Post-Office, Dutchess County, N. Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.—THE ABOVE REWARD will be paid for the arrest of the thief who stole on the 26th inst. from the St. Nicholas Hotel, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 P. M., thirteen large-sized table *spoons, marked "St. Nicholas Hotel,"* and made by Tiffany, Young & Ellis. TREADWELL, ACKER & CO.

LOST—GOLD SPECTACLES, RED CASE, ON Thursday, 27th inst. Finder rewarded if he will return to H. N. BEERS, No. 5 Spruce-st.

FURNITURE.

IRON FURNITURE.

THE NEW-YORK FOUNDRY, RAILING and Iron Furniture Works furnish all kinds of cast and wrought-iron work for buildings. A greater variety of patterns for iron railing than any other establishment in New-York, and the largest manufactory of iron furniture in the United States. SANFORD & TABB, No. 51 Greene-st., New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—At H. F. FARRINGTON'S Manufactory Warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Grand and Broome.

DR. ALBAN GOLDSMITH, EX-PROFESSOR of Surgery, having returned to the City, will resume the practice and give lectures on Lithotripsy, (or removing stone from the bladder without cutting,) also all diseases connected with the genito-urinary organs. Offices No. 70 Broadway; hours from 9 to 12 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 3 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

AMUSEMENTS.

THALBERG'S NINTH CONCERT, SATURDAY, NOV. 29, AT NIBLO'S SALOON. ELENA D'ANGRI. Second appearance in America. S. THALBERG. Signor MORELLI. CARL BERGMAN. A Grand Orchestra.

Second and last time of BEETHOVEN'S GRAND CONCERTO in C MINOR.

PROGRAMME—PART I.
1. Concert Overture by the Orchestra............Kalliwoda
2. Aria—"Lucia di Lammermoor"............Donizetti
Signor MORELLI.
3. Cavatina—"Semiramide"............Rossini
Madame D'ANGRI.
4. Concerto in C Minor, (Part First)............Beethoven
with full Orchestral accompaniments.
S. THALBERG.
5. Aria—"Saffo"............Mercadante
Madame D'ANGRI.
PART II.
6. Overture—"Merry Wives of Windsor"............Nicolai
7. Champagne Song—"Don Giovanni"............Mozart
Signor MORELLI.
8. Fantasia—"Sonnambula"............Thalberg
S. THALBERG.
9. Aria—"Barbiere di Seviglia"............Rossini
Madame D'ANGRI.
10. Fantasia—"La Fille du Regiment," (1st time)............Thalberg
S. THALBERG.
11. Rondo—"Cenerentola"............Rossini
Madame D'ANGRI.
12. March—"The Prophet"............Meyerbeer

Reserved Seats, $1 50 and $1.
To-day will be sold the $1 and remaining $1 50 seats.
Seats may likewise be had at the door.
On MONDAY, THALBERG and D'ANGRI in Brooklyn.
On TUESDAY, Dec. 2, the TENTH CONCERT and Madame D'ANGRI'S third appearance.
The sale of seats for Tuesday's Concert will commence on Monday, Dec. 1.

CARD.
The public are respectfully informed that Mr. THALBERG'S FIRST MORNING CONCERT, to the Pupils of the Public Schools, will take place on TUESDAY at 1 o'clock at Niblo's Garden. Positively no admittance, except to the Pupils, His Honor the Mayor, the invited City and School Authorities, the Clergy and the Press.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM. THALBERG AND D'ANGRI ON MONDAY, Dec. 1. The first and positively only joint appearance. S. THALBERG, Mme. D'ANGRI, Sig. MORELLI. S. THALBERG Will play "Don Giovanni," "Prayer of Moses," his "Tarantella," and "Lucrezia Borgia." Mme. D'ANGRI Will sing the same pieces she sang at her first appearance in New-York. Reserved Seats, $1 50 and $1—according to location—to be had at WM. W. ROSE'S Bookstore, No. 142 Atlantic-st.; at MAX BRAUN'S Music Store, No. 213 Fulton-st.; and in New-York at VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 45 Wall-st. On Friday and Saturday, will be sold the $1 50 Reserved Seats only. On Monday, the $1 and remaining $1 50 Seats.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, No. 624 BROADWAY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; the performance will commence with the Overture at 7 o'clock. Admission:—Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Balcony Seats, 75 cents, Family Circle, 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1 each; Private Boxes, $6 and $8. Box office open from 8 till 4 o'clock. SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 29, will be presented, for the sixth time, the triumphantly successful comedy, in three acts, called YOUNG NEW-YORK. Scene—Saratoga and New-York. Time—August and September, 1856.
Mr. Ten-per-cent............Mr. Barnett.
Mr. Adolphus Washington Ten-per-cent...Mr. G. Jordan.
Mr. Airy Froth............Mr. T. B. Johnson.
Mr. Nutgalls............Mr. C. Wheatleigh.
Mr. Needham Crawl............Mr. Dickinson.
Mrs. Ten-per-cent............Mrs. H. P. Grattan.
Mrs. Cerulia Sewing............Miss Josephine Manners.
Miss Rose Ten-per-cent............Miss Laura Keene.
Grand selection by the Orchestra. Conductor, Mr. T. Baker. To conclude with TRYING IT ON. Supported by Messrs. G. Jordan, Stoddart, Ringgold, Miss J. Manners, Mrs. Stoddart and Miss Allayne. Stage Manager, Mr. H. Hall; Musical Director and Conductor, Mr. T. Baker.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. FOURTEENTH-STREET. TENTH NIGHT of the LA GRANGE OPERA TROUPE. MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 1. LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON. ONLY REPRESENTATION Of Verdi's Great Opera, ERNANI. Madame ANNA DE LA GRANGE, Madame AVOGARDO, Signori CERESA, TAFFANELLI, COLLETTI, QUINTO, MULLER, In the principal roles. MAX MARETZEK............Conductor. Admission...ONE DOLLAR | Second Circle............50 cents. Secured Seats 50 cents extra | Amphitheatre............25 cents. Seats may be secured at the Academy, or at Hall & Son's, No. 239 Broadway. Doors open at 7½; Opera commences at 8 o'clock. In active preparation Verdi's Opera, LA TRAVIATA, and Rossini's SEMIRAMIDE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Doors open at 6½. To commence at 7½. Tickets............50 cents. GRAND EXTRA NIGHT, For the Benefit of MLLES. LINA WINDEL, FLORA AND JULIA LEHMANN. On which occasion, they will be assisted by THE WONDERFUL RAVELS, Mlle. THERESA ROBERT, Mme. MONPLAISIR, M. LEON ESPINOSA, M. MARZETTI AND THE DOUBLE COMPANY. Four great entertainments, for this night only: FETE CHAMPETRE AND DOUBLE TIGHT ROPE. Loundin, (first time)............Antoine Ravel. DIVERTISSEMENT, in which Mlle. Robert, Mmes. Monplaisir and Marzetti, Mlles. Lina Windel, Flora and Julia Lehmann, Espinosa, Paul Brillant and M. Mangin will appear. THE RED GNOME AND WHITE WARRIOR. Red Gnome............M. Marzetti. White Warrior............Antoine Ravel. MONDAY—The Wonderful Ravels, Espinosa, Mme. Monplaisir, Young Hengler, the new gorgeous ballet of ESMERALDA, Tight Rope, and Jerome's comicality M. DU TOUPET.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY. Miss Agnes Robertson's twelfth night. SATURDAY—Great success of the comic extravaganza BLUE BELLE—A FAIRY TALE. Blue Belle, Miss Agnes Robertson, with many songs and dances; Bob Barleycorn, Mr. Burton; the Countess, Miss Polly Marshall. New scenery, dresses, songs and dances. Selections from popular operas by the orchestra. PAUL PRY. Paul Pry, Mr. Burton; Colonel Hardy, Mr. Mark Smith. Phebe, Mrs. C. Howard, with songs.

CHINESE ROOMS, NO. 539 BROADWAY. LATE BUCKLEY'S MINSTREL HALL. TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES THIS DAY (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and EVENING at 8. DONETTI'S GREAT COMIC TROUPE OF ACTING MONKEYS, DOGS AND GOATS, AND DIORAMIC DISSOLVING VIEWS. Doors will open for Afternoon Performance at 2 o'clock, and for Evening Performance at 7. Admission 25 cents. Orchestra seats 50 cents. Children half price.

BUCKLEYS' SERENADERS. NEW HALL, No. 585 Broadway. Every night this week. A New Burlesque on the Opera of the BOHEMIAN GIRL, in 3 Acts and all the principal Scenes.
Arline............Miss C. Hiffert.
Thaddeus............G. S. Buckley.
Florentine............N. B. Buckley.
Count Arnheim............W. Percival.
Preceding which, NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; Orchestra Seats 50 cents.

HUNDREDS OF BEAUTIFUL LADIES AND MERRY LAUGHING CHILDREN Will visit the Chinese Rooms this afternoon, from Brooklyn, Williamsburg and New-Jersey.

APTOMMAS' HARP SOIREES will commence on TUESDAY next, Dec. 2, assisted by distinguished artists.

BALLOON ASCENSION.—A. J. MORAT REspectfully asks the public to suspend their opinion of the non-performance of his ascension, owing to the high wind and rain which prevailed preventing him from exposing his passengers to danger, &c. Mons. MORAT will perform a Grand Balloon Ascension on MONDAY, Dec. 1, 1856, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon from Jefferson Garden, corner of 32d-st. and 1st-av. Admittance, 25 cents; children, half price. N. B.—Should the weather not permit, the ascension will take place on the following day. Doors open at 10 o'clock A. M.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—BOXES AND PARquette, 50 cts.; Upper Tier, 25 cts.; Orchestra Stalls, $1. SATURDAY, Nov. 29. Will be presented Mr. Anderson's Original play entitled CLOUD AND SUNSHINE. First time this season of A MORNING CALL. Sir Edward Ardent............Mr. Anderson. To conclude with the laughable farce of OUT FOR A HOLIDAY.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle, 25 cts.; Pit, 12½ cts.; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cts.; Private Boxes, $6. THIS EVENING, Nov. 29, the entertainment will commence with WEALTH AND WORTH. With the revival of the Sterling old Pantomime of the NIGHT OWL. The whole to conclude with the Nautical Drama of BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—SATURDAY, Nov. 29, EVENING, at 7 o'clock, the thrilling and deeply affecting play, in five acts, of CAMILLE. AFTERNOON, at [illegible], CAMILLE as in the evening. The renowned RUSSIAN GIANT, M. Kloeoff, the largest man in the world, is now here. One of the great SNAKES has SWALLOWED eight LIVE PIGS and three RABBITS! Another large snake is expected daily to feed. Admittance, 25 cents. Children under ten, 13 cents.

SHIP CARPENTERS, HOUSE CARPENTERS, Masons, Blacksmiths and all Smiths, Shoemakers and Tailors, the toiling Seamstress, all, all should not fail seeing the great moral Drama of WEALTH AND WORTH, now playing at Purdy's National Theatre, and then see your positions in society, and profit by the information.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. To let, on the off-nights of the opera, for concerts, lectures, &c. Accommodation for 4,600 persons. Price per night $300, including light. [illegible] The price for ball-nights has been reduced to $[illegible], including all the privileges of the hall, supper-rooms and cloak-rooms, together with the lighting and flooring. Apply to R. H. WOLFE, of the Executive Committee, No. [illegible] South-st.

MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS IN ALL circumstances of life, see the great local moral play of "Wealth and Worth," at Purdy's National Theatre, and thereby know how to advise and act to the advancement of happiness.

FRED. RICHARDT'S GREAT NIAGARA Gallery, and collection of Scandinavian Paintings, is daily open at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission, 25 cents. Season tickets, $1.

THE MILLIONAIRE AND MECHANIC should see their relative positions portrayed in the great Drama of "Wealth and Worth," now playing at Purdy's National Theatre. Your own character portrayed.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 48 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

AMUSEMENT THAT PAYS—THE PLEASure derived from practicing WOOD'S system of Landscape Painting. He teaches at No. 337 6th-av., near 20th-st. See specimens.

YOUNG LADIES OF WEALTH, SEE THE local drama of WEALTH AND WORTH now playing at PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE before you marry. Know thyself and know how to choose.

DRY GOODS.

NEW-YORK HERALD AND MACKENZIE'S MANTILLAS.

Mr. Bennett, in an article on Monday last upon the new styles of Cloaks and Mantillas, gives the following very flattering opinion as to the merits of the several styles to be found among the extensive assortment of goods in MACKENZIE'S establishment, Nos. 46 and 47 Canal-st. We quote his language:

The "ZULEIKA"—a new and most recherché Mantilla of the shawl pattern, whose gorgeous Oriental magnificence is in keeping with its name—is formed of the richest black velvet, and trimmed with deep guipure fringe, so arranged as to give the appearance of a double shawl. Above each fall of lace fringe runs an exquisite embroidery of the palm-leaf pattern, interspersed with bugles that glance and glitter in the light. The "Zuleika," like the harem beauty whose name it bears, possesses the majesty of loveliness in a preëminent degree.

The "LAURENTINE," vying with the "Zuleika" in beauty, is composed of the same material, but inclines to the mantilla form. The back is slightly pointed, and the trimming is the crochet fringe.

The "CRUVELLI," named in honor of the far-famed prima donna, is a small-sized mantilla, suitable for mild Winter days, elaborately ornamented, but within the bounds of correct taste. The material is black velvet, and the trimming is guipure lace, crochet fringe, and fancy buttons.

The "CZARINA" and "LA REINE D'ECOSSE" Cloaks are both composed of black beaver cloth, but differing in the style of trimming. They are much admired.

The "IMPERIAL BEAUTY," a cloth Cloak, is trimmed with Lyons velvet, and resembles the Spanish Circle in form. It is furnished with a hood, from the lower edge of which depends a row of dangling buttons, that sway to and fro with the slightest motion.

The "MARY STUART" is not only a graceful but a comfortable garment, formed of gray cloth, and trimmed with black velvet, and can very appropriately be worn with mourning.

The undersigned takes great pleasure in republishing the opinion of the *Herald*, in reference to his style and variety of goods, and invites a personal inspection of the same at the UNITED STATES MANTILLA AND CLOAK EMPORIUM, Nos. 46 and 47 Canal-st. WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF! D. R. PORTER & CO., having purchased of the assignees the stock of DRY GOODS at No. 78 Canal-st., (late N. W. Halstead,) will close the store this day, for the purpose of re-marking and preparing the goods for sale on Monday, Dec. 1. The store will be opened at 8 o'clock, and the entire stock, consisting of Silks, Shawls, De Laines, Plaids, Linens, Linen Damasks, Napkins, Towels, Shirtings, Embroideries, Hosiery, &c., &c., offered at about one-half of the original cost. D. R. PORTER & CO., No. 78 Canal-st.

THE LARGEST CUSTOM Establishment In the United States. F. DERBY & COMPANY, Of No. 16 Park-place, Tailors and Importers. Receive per steamers and sailing vessels, throughout the season, every desirable novelty for gentlemen's dress.

RICH DRESS SILKS AT REDUCED PRICES. ELEGANT BLACK AND COLORED SILK ROBES, &c. LANE & PORTER, No. 73 Canal-st.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, In great variety and at low prices. LANE & PORTER, No. 73 Canal-st.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS, SHAWLS, LANE & PORTER'S, No. 73 Canal-st.

FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS! BACKUS, OSBORNE & CO., NOS. 21 AND 23 MAIDEN-LANE, N. Y., Offer at WHOLESALE or RETAIL, a very desirable assortment of LADIES' FANCY FURS, Consisting of RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON'S BAY MARTEN, MINK, STONE MARTEN, and FITCH, manufactured in the latest (most fashionable) styles, EXPRESSLY FOR CITY RETAIL TRADE.

FURS—LANDRY'S FURS. None to surpass them this season. Orders carefully executed. No. 603 Broadway.

FURS, FURS.—A LARGE AND CHOICE ASsortment for ladies and misses, unsurpassed by any. Misses' and children's beavers, in all their varieties; the newest styles of children's velvet and cloth caps. KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 103 Canal-st.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY.—E. M. HUBBARD & CO. SOlicit the attention of ladies to their millinery rooms, No. 7 Bond-st., where may be seen, at all times, a rich and complete assortment of hats, caps, and head-dresses. Especial exhibition of the latest styles on Thursday of every week during the season. Mourning goods on hand and made to order.

STATIONERY.

FORTY VARIETIES OF LETTER PAPER. Arnold's celebrated Writing Fluid. Gold Pens in Silver and Gold Holders. Blank Books of every kind. At WILLMER & ROGERS', No. 43 Nassau-st., New-York.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, paper, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, checks and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and slate books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low prices. Cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

ENGINE WANTED. A second-hand Steamboat Engine, either beam or crosshead, about 38 inches diameter of cylinder and 10 feet stroke of piston. CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 65 Broadway.

P. E. DEYO'S PROMPT AND RELIABLE ADVERTISING AGENCY, No. 7 Appleton's Building, No. 348 BROADWAY. Refer to Messrs. Raymond, Wesley & Co.

BEST HAIR DYE IN THE WORLD.—This is strong language, yet BOGLE'S ELECTRIC HAIR DYE (recently improved) was proven to be so by the Judges at the late Mechanics' Fair, held in Boston, (among whom was Dr. Hayes, the eminent chemist and State Assayer,) who awarded it the PRIZE MEDAL AND DIPLOMA over the choicest HAIR DYES on exhibition from all parts of the Union. Its unparalleled superiority consists in: 1st—The ingredients are nourishing to the hair, not destructive, as others are. 2d—Does not stain nor hurt the skin. 3d—Is easily applied, and gives the hair any color required, from a delicate brown to a deep black, and natural as to appear marvelous. Manufactured, sold and applied by WM. BOGLE, No. 202 Washington-st., Boston. Sold also in this City by BARNES & PARK, F. RUSHTON, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., C. H. RING, A. B. & D. SANDS, Patented; W. H. CARY & CO., F. C. WELLS, and by druggists generally.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP—It is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, red, greasy, spring faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray, or light hair, to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old-established depot, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; T. E. CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston, and druggists generally.

GRAY & STALEY'S BROWN STOUT, Porter and Ale Brewers, No. 3 South 6th-st., Philadelphia. This ale is on draught at No. 192 Fulton-st., at the Sample Room, kept by SAMUEL BROUGHTON. Orders received by THOS. BOYD, Agent, No. 192 Hudson-st., corner of King-st., and 192 Fulton-st., New-York.

BONNET COMB.—A NEW AND VERY DESIRable Patented (India) Rubber Comb, for the purpose of holding the bonnet in its place when on the head, which is much approved by the ladies, just received by H. M. KNIGHT & CO., No. 26 Vesey-st., New-York.

BREAD!—DON'T GRUMBLE ABOUT SIZE, GO to your old friend HOLMES, No. 202 2d-av., corner of 13th-st. He is selling 32 oz. for one shilling.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED–BY A YOUNG MAN WHO IS WILLing to serve his employer to the utmost of his ability, a place where he can make himself generally useful. Has good City reference. Salary not so much an object as a place. Address A. V. B., this office.

WANTED–SITUATIONS, BY TWO PROTESTant men, of undoubted character and competency, in city or country. One a first rate coachman and groom, the other an excellent waiter. Any gentleman requiring such help would be pleased with either. Apply No. 271 Bowery, this day or Monday.

WANTED–SITUATIONS BY FOUR VERY NICE colored women,–one as cook; one as laundress; one as chambermaid or waiter; one as nurse. Also, the same by four English young women. Apply at No. 1 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED–A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as waiter in a private family. He understands his business perfectly well; has good City references. Address H. R., No. 821 Broadway, corner 12th-st., fruit store.

CHURCH ORGANIST–A MEMBER OF THE Protestant Episcopal Church desires a situation as organist, where good solid music is wanted, at a moderate salary. The subscriber would guarantee plain devotional music, selected from the most approved sources, at a much lower rate than is usually paid. Salary not so much an object as having a permanent situation, and a fine organ. Address W., Daily Times office.

MONTHLY NURSE.–A CAPABLE AMERICAN monthly nurse wishes to form engagements for a few months during the coming season. Can be seen for some days at her present situation, No. 36 East 18th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED–A CHORISTER TO CONDUCT THE singing of an orthodox congregation in Brooklyn. The compensation offered is not large. Applicants will give references, particularly as to moral and religious character. Address Box No. 785 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED–AN AMERICAN, ENGLISH OR GERman woman, to go a few miles in the country to do general housework. One well recommended can find a good home. Apply at the office of this paper.

WANTED–THREE OR FOUR GIRLS TO WORK on valentines, those having some experience, and capable of making up patterns, preferred. Address W. H. R., at this office.

WANTED–A YOUNG LADY TO PLAY THE melodeon in a Baptist church in this City, compensation moderate. Address A. S. F., office of this paper.

WANTED–A BROOM INSTRUCTOR, AT THE New-York Institution for the Blind. Apply at the Institution, 9th-av., between 33d and 34th sts., for 1 week.

WANTED–A BOY IN A BROKER'S OFFICE, one acquainted in the lower part of the City. Address Box No. 4,114 Post-Office, with references.

LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, NO. 488 BROADWAY.–Wanted, agents to sell Rights of Otis' Patent Lightning Conductors. Security required. Rare inducements offered.

TEACHERS.

WANTED–A LADY TO TEACH MUSIC AND arithmetic, in a Young Ladies' Seminary in Tarrytown, Westchester County. Letters addressed TEACHER, Post-Office, Tarrytown, stating where an interview may be had, shall be attended to; or the care of R. P. B., No. 68 Beekman-st.

WANTED–BY A YOUNG LADY FROM NEW-England, who has had several years' experience in teaching, a situation to teach in a school or family. Address TEACHER, Madison-square Post-Office, New-York.

TUITION.–A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO TEACHing Music and the English branches, desires an engagement as resident governess in a gentleman's family; would not object to going South or West. Address TEACHER, Poughkeepsie, New-York.

WILLIAM SCHUBERT, PROFESSOR OF the Guitar, No. 10 Waverley-place, is sole agent for the sale of MARTIN'S justly celebrated Guitars.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.–A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.–Neatly furnished rooms, with partial board, for gentlemen, in a respectable private family; desirable location, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries, No. 22 Willow-st. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED–WITH FURNISHED rooms, by a gentleman and wife, from Dec. 15; house modern, with water, gas, &c.; location between 14th and 34th sts., and 3d and 6th-avs. Address, for three days, GRAY, Box No. 2,361 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED–BY A SINGLE GENTLEman, a bedroom and parlor, with breakfast, near Broadway, between Waverley-place and 21st-st. Address Box No. 806 Post-Office.

LA PIERRE HOUSE–BROAD-STREET, PHILADELPHIA.–The undersigned have much pleasure in announcing to the public and their friends that they have leased this elegant establishment. Having been connected with the Girard House since its opening, they bring to the management of the La Pierre House a large experience. It is their intention to thoroughly renovate the La Pierre, and to devote their undivided attention to its management. They have a just confidence in believing that the traveling community need no further assurance that this admirably arranged Hotel will rank equal to any in the United States. WARD & BRO.

ROOMS AND BOARD.–A PLEASANT FRONT room, with a small one adjoining, on second floor of house No. 155 West 20th-st., occupied by a private family, will be let to a single gentleman, with or without board. Apply as above.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of Faithful Domestics and Protestant Employment Society, established A. D. 1825, in Chambers-st., now at No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker-st. The best of servants always in this office.

INSTRUCTION.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 600 BROADWAY.–The number of pupils is limited, and the education imparted is thorough. The discipline is mild, but decided. The School is under the sole charge of the subscriber, except in the French Department. A few vacancies yet remain. For particulars, inquire as above, No. 600 Broadway, second floor.
R. B. WIGGINS, M. A.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.–No. 812 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. There are four departments, viz.: Primary, Junior, English and Classical. Seven assistant teachers and a teacher of Gymnastics. Circulars at the school, at RANDOLPH'S, cor Broadway and Amity sts., and at No. 156 2d-av.
GEO. C. ANTHON.

THE WINTER TERM OF MADAME BERGIER'S French, English and Spanish Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 183 Madison-av., near 33d-st., commences Nov. 25. Circulars at the institution; gymnasium attached. Also private lessons in French and Music to married and single ladies by the most competent professors.

$10–BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.–MR. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Academy in New-York, and being ably assisted by an accomplished practical bookkeeper, gives private instruction in penmanship, and trains all stiffness and trembling out of every hand in one week. [illegible] $10 seat for book keeping will be vacant on Monday.

WARWICK INSTITUTE–WARWICK, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.–C. L. BURNET, A. M., Principal. The Winter Term of the Warwick Institute will commence on Monday, Nov. 17, 1856. Circulars with full information may be obtained at the store of Mr. JOHN GILMORE, No. 93 6th-av., New-York.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 836 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., is now open. Residence of the Principal, 278 16th-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN.
New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3 and 4 P. M. for ladies and children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Ladies' private class at 2 P. M. Pupils can commence at any time during the season.

A. DODWORTH'S BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY.–NEW CLASSES ON MONDAY AND SATURDAY.–In consequence of the great number of pupils entering, and to attend properly to all who may apply, arrangements have been made to form classes for children on Mondays, at 4 P. M., and on Saturdays, at 10 A. M. Commencing on SATURDAY, Nov. 22. Early application is earnestly requested.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES–GOLD AND SILVER WATCHes.–The subscriber, who has been in business in Wall-st. for 16 years past, is selling all descriptions of Gold and Silver Watches, at wholesale and retail, at less than the usual prices:

Fine Gold Lepine Watches, four holes jeweled	$24 00
Fine Gold Detached Levers, full jeweled	30 00
Fine Gold Hunting-Case English Patent Levers	38 00

And also, all kinds of English Patent Lever and Duplex Watches, made by Cooper, Johnson, M. J. Tobias, Beesley, Harrison, and all other celebrated makers, very low. Also, the celebrated Lever and Chronometer made by Jules Jurgensen of Copenhagen, the most perfect timekeepers in the world. Also, English and Swiss Pocket Chronometers and Magic Watches; Watches which wind up and set the hands without a key; beautiful Enameled and Diamond Watches for ladies; Independent Second and Quarter-Second Watches for timing horses, and all other styles of Watches, Gold and Silver, at less than usual prices. Watches and Jewelry exchanged. All Watches warranted to keep good time.
GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Whole and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., (second floor,) near Broadway.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
AUSTENS, Agents, No. 60 Beaver-st.

AUCTION SALES.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE IN QUANTITIES.–Also, damaged furniture, large quantity of salerooms, oil-paintings, 500 chairs, 50 bedsteads, &c., &c.–F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Nov. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 60 Beekman-st., and No. 60 Ann-st., a very large and general assortment of household furniture of every conceivable kind and quality, including parlor, dining-room, bedroom and basement mahogany and black walnut furniture, rosewood do., oak, black walnut, dining and extension tables, large French plate and oval mirrors, thirty or forty oil-paintings, &c. Also, a large quantity of damaged furniture from the fire in Pearl-st., including all kind of household furniture, some of which is but little damaged; also, about 200 chairs of all patterns, 50 cottage bedsteads. This sale will be desirable for dealers and all others in want. No postponement on any account. Goods must be removed immediately after the sale.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

FRANKLIN, PETRI & CO. WILL SELL at auction, at salesroom No. 35 Nassau-st., THIS (Saturday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, to pay advances, five rosewood and mahogany piano-fortes and stools, carpets, mirrors, paintings, clocks, silver-plated ware, French China and glass ware, table cutlery, fancy goods, &c. Also, ten suites of superior custom-made rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, dining-room and chamber suites, and a general assortment of cabinet furniture worthy the attention of the trade, private families and others, as the whole must be sold to close accounts and advances made by late firm of Franklin, Nichols & Co.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

CHARLES-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE–The undersigned will sell, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Esq., at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on the 1st day of December, inst., at 12 o'clock M., of that day, the three-story and attic brick house, containing all the modern improvements, situated at No. 12 Warren-place, Charles-st.

Also, a lot of land, situated on the southwest corner of 4th-av and 34th-st. R. HOWARD, Assignee.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 24 Broadway.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOSIERY, WOOLEN GOODS, TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS, &c., BEING THE STOCK OF A DEALER.–A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on TUESDAY, Dec. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 420 Grand-st., the entire stock of goods contained therein, consisting of hosiery, Winter goods, fancy trimmings, buttons, &c., &c., by virtue of a chattel mortgage. Terms, cash.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.–BY FRANKLIN, PETRI & CO. TO-MORROW, (Saturday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 35 Nassau-st., second-hand furniture, but little used, consisting of carpets, parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture, &c. Sale positive. Also, one superior Paris-made, solid mahogany secritoire, cost $400.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON MONDAY, DEC. 1, AT 10½ o'clock, at his salesrooms No. 118 Nassau-st., a large lot of stereotype plates, weighing about 5,000 lbs.; particulars at sale.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE–FOR WESTERN lands, well located, three new three-story brick houses, 22x46 feet, on Huntington-st., between Court and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, having all the modern improvements, built of the best materials, and in the best manner.
P. C. BUCKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., basement.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET FOR SIX MONTHS, OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS–A well finished brownstone front English basement house, on the north side of East 36th-st., five doors west from Lexington-av.
FRANCIS F. GARRETTSON, No. 74 Wall-st.

TO LET–TO A SMALL GENTEEL FAMILY, two nice parlors and a front basement, with gas, Croton water, &c., in a good neighborhood; rent low; possession given immediately. Apply on the premises No. 191 West 20th-st.

TO LET–A PARLOR AND EXTENSION ON the first floor and two or three chambers, in a handsome house having all the modern improvements. If suited, the party may continue next year; apply at No. 225 16th-st., near 2d-av.

TO LET–IN THE SEVENTH WARD, COMfortable apartments, whole floors, with kitchen arrangement, at Nos. 204 and 206 Monroe, near Gouverneur-st.

TO LET–TO A SMALL FAMILY WITHOUT children; 3 or 4 rooms on the first floor of No. 199 East 23d-st. Rent about $250, including the gas. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises.

TO LET–THE THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS of building No. 190 Fulton-st. Apply to DRUMGOLD & PROCH, on the premises.

TO LET–THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 212 Wooster-st., between Amity and Bleecker sts. Apply on the premises, after 10 o'clock A. M.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.–Three-story basement and sub-cellar brick house, with white marble mantels, gas, range, &c. Elegant furniture, scarcely used, will be sold at a very reasonable price, and house let low to a good tenant. Location, Pacific-st., fifteen minutes' walk from Wall-st. or South ferries, Brooklyn. Or will be let furnished. Address F. R., Box No. 18 Post Office.

BROADWAY LOFTS TO LET.–THE THIRD, fourth and fifth stories of the brown stone store, No. 584 Broadway, to let on favorable terms, in rooms as now divided, or will be altered to suit a tenant. Apply to
STEPHEN WM. SMITH, on the premises.

FACTORY ROOM TO LET.–A VERY FINE well-lighted room, 40 by 100 feet, with steady power, in a new brick building a short distance from the City. Apply to No. 39 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

OFFICES TO LET–IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, on second floor, in suite, or single offices–a very desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's office. Entrance on 4th-av.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE –In the village of Madison, Morris County, N. J.–several good farms, from 200 acres down to 15 acres, very desirably located. Within a few minutes' walk of the railroad depot, two very desirable properties, one 40 acres, one 14 acres. The two lots mentioned are worthy immediate attention. Good buildings, nearly new, with abundance of fruit, shade trees and shrubbery. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, Madison, near the railroad depot.

ROCKAWAY FARM FOR SALE.–FOR SALE at Rockaway, a farm of about 100 acres of meadow and upland, having a fine view of the ocean, with farm-house, barn, out-buildings, &c.; apply to P. R. WILKINS, No. 11 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.–A BEAUTIFUL FARM CONTAINing 130 acres, along the Camden and Amboy Railroad, near Hightstown, N. J. For particulars, address D. P. HUTCHINSON, Hightstown, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT–A FARM AND furnished house, at Tarrytown, both in fine order; farm 46 acres. Address T. F. B., *Times* office.

HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED

WANTED–BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, unfurnished rooms, with every facility for housekeeping, either in New-York, Brooklyn, or Jersey City; location convenient to business in New-York; neighborhood must be unexceptionable; best of reference given and required; rent about $300. Address Box 3,232 General Post-Office.

WANTED–TO LEASE, FOR ONE OR THREE YEARS, a large and convenient house, with five to ten acres of land attached. The locality should be easy of access, and within one hour of Wall-st. Address C. S. T., Madison-square Post-Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.–A FOUR-story brown-stone front house to let, No. 169 East 14th-st., well furnished throughout with all the modern improvements; to be let to a private family only. Apply at No. 165 East 14th-st.

HOUSE WANTED–TO PURCHASE OR LEASE for a term of years, situated in a cross street in the vicinity of Broadway, between Franklin and Grand sts. Address or apply to W. GOWANS, No. 178 Fulton-st.

STEAM POWER.

STEAM POWER TO LET–AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of 24th and 25th sts., East River. These Works, erected expressly for mechanical purposes, are peculiarly adapted for either heavy or light machinery; the engines are of 1,000 horse power, and the whole establishment is fitted up in a manner unsurpassed in this country. For terms, &c., apply at the Office on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET–IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 106 Cliff-st.

COAL.

SCRANTON COAL.–THE DELAWARE, LACKawanna and Western Railroad Company (office No. 51 Wall-st., New-York) continue to sell this superior Coal, delivered on board vessels at Elizabethport, N. J., at the following prices, per ton of 2,240 pounds, viz.:

Lump	$4 15
Steamboat	4 30
Large Egg, for grates and house furnaces	4 30
Small Egg, for large stoves and grates	4 75
Nut or Stove, for cooking-stoves, ranges, &c.	4 75
Chestnut, for small engines, &c.	3 60

Freight to New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, &c., in the barges of the Company, 37½ cents per ton.
W. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

COAL.–ON HAND AND CONSTANTLY DIScharging from boats, the very superior Spring and Locust Mountain Lehigh Coals, furnace and range sizes; also, black-mine and tunnel-vein red-ash, for grates and stoves, delivered dry, clean and free from impurity at lowest cash prices. Yards No. 171 Lexington-av., corner 32d-st., Nos. 117 and 119 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

KINDLING WOOD.–BEST QUALITY VIRginia pine, seasoned oak and hickory at the lowest prices. Orders per post promptly delivered.
S. HARRISON & SON, No. 350 West 24th-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1856.
DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.–The Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, COOK & NICKES, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled and continued by JOHN J. NICKES, in the same place.
EDWARD J. COOK,
JOHN J. NICKES.

FINANCIAL.

THE INTEREST DUE DEC. 1 ON MILWAUKIE CITY BONDS, issued to the Milwaukie and Watertown Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after the 1st proximo. ATWOOD & CO.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
We issue sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland.
In sums from £1 upwards, at [illegible] per £.
Address
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS. NOTES AND DRAFTS, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st.
REFERENCES–Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.–No. 40 Wall-st.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
THIS COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY OF MONEY PAID INTO COURT, and is authorized to act as guardian or receiver of estates.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
BY ORDER OF ANY COURT IN THIS STATE,
(including Surrogate's,) 5 per cent.
From individuals or corporations, for a period of six months, or to be paid on thirty days' notice, 5 per cent.
For a less period, or on shorter notice, 4 per cent.
TRUSTEES:

Joseph Lawrence,	Greene C. Bronson,	Watts Sherman,
Edwin D. Morgan,	Daniel S. Miller,	B. F. Wheelwright,
Erastus Corning,	Caleb O. Halsted,	Edmund Coffin,
James Suydam,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Thomas Boocock,
Shepherd Knapp,	Peter Cooper,	Clinton Gilbert,
William Tucker,	Thomas Tileston,	Cornelius Smith,
Royal Phelps,	John J. Phelps,	J. J. Astor, Jr.,
John J. Cisco,	Wilson G. Hunt,	R. H. Walworth,
Jacob Harsen,	D. H. Arnold,	Daniel D. Lord,
James S. Seymour,	Charles E. Bill,	

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE.–
Cleveland City 7 per cent. bonds, Water Loan.
Detroit City 7 per cent. bonds.
Milwaukee City 7 per cent. bonds.
Chicago City 6 per cent. bonds.
New-Orleans 6 per cent. bonds.
Cincinnati 6 per cent. bonds.
San Francisco 10 per cent. bonds.
St. Louis County 7 per cent. bonds.
Mobile County 7 per cent. bonds.
For sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
Corner of Nassau and Pine sts., New-York.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.–WE PAY PARTICular attention to transactions in Commercial paper. New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Hartford paper, and in fact all other known in our market to be first-class, is always in demand at our office at current rates.
GEO. P. BISSELL & CO., Bankers, Hartford, Conn.
Refer to MORRIS KETCHUM, Esq., New-York, or to any Bank in Hartford.

NOTICE.–BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE stock of the Lamar Fire Insurance Company of the City of New-York, will be opened at No. 68 Wall-st., on Monday, Dec. 1, from 11 A. M. until 2 P. M. of each day until the whole capital of $200,000 is subscribed.
EDWARD ANTHONY,
WILLIAM H. CARY,
ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1856. Commissioners.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.–The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

COUNTRY BANKS, AND OTHERS wishing to purchase first-class paper, will find at our office at all times a large assortment from which to select. Lists of paper giving full particulars will be sent to parties who express a desire to receive them.
GEO. P. BISSELL & CO., Bankers, Hartford, Conn.

TO HOLDERS OF FLUSHING RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.–The advertiser owns four city lots in West Flushing, well located and free of incumbrance, now worth $600, which he would exchange for one or two of the above bonds at market price. Address Box No. 2,396 Post-Office, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Nov. 19, 1856.–The annual election for ten Directors of this Company will be held, at the office, No. 40 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Dec. 1, next, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.
W. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

BONDS AND MORTGAGES FOR SALE.–At a discount, on improved property in Kings County, one of $4,500, due January, 1858, on property worth $20,000; two of $2,400 each, on property worth $6,000, due 1860; one of $2,000, due in 3 years. Apply to C. R. MILLER & CO., No. 198 Broadway.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.–The Second Mortgage 7 per cent. Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, maturing in 1875, interest payable half-yearly in New-York, are for sale by STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT–STATE OF NEW-YORK.–ALBANY, Nov. 3, 1856.–The MEDINA BANK has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the BANK OF THE CAPITOL, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, New-York, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT–STATE OF NEW-YORK.–ALBANY, Feb. 2, 1856.–Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to D. S. BENNETT, (an Individual Banker–Queen City Bank, Buffalo,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.
f6f,'55-lawly8 D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT–STATE OF NEW-YORK.–ALBANY, Dec. 21, 1854.–Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the SUFFOLK BANK (a banking association in the City of New-York) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.
d22,'54-lawly8 D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD COMPANY.–The Coupons of the Eastern Extension Bonds of this Company, due Dec. 1, will be paid on presentation, at the Shoe and Leather Bank, on and after that date.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK–THIRD-AV., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under, 6 per cent.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Corner of Broadway and Grand-st.

DIVIDEND.–THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have, this day, declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. till the 1st December, inclusive.
THOMAS F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.–PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, NOvember 12, 1856.–The Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., payable to the stockholders, on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox. R. BUCK, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.–THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have this day declared a dividend of fifteen per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, the 1st day of December next. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1856.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS!–STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the first Premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

BARGAINS.–BOSTON PIANOS, WITH NEW scale, iron frame, patent suspension bridge, from HALLET, DAVIS & Co's. celebrated Manufactory, at reduced prices for cash. MASON & HAMLIN'S Premium Model Melodeons and Harmoniums, in every style. New 7-octave Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums for rent, with rent applied if purchased. S. T. GORDON, 297 Broadway.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF NEW 7-OCTAVE first-class Boston Pianos, in carved and plain cases, for rent, at reduced rates, with rent applied if purchased. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and harmoniums for sale or rent. New pianos at great bargains for cash. S. T. GORDON,
No. 297 Broadway.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES–Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANO-FORTES.–WILLIAM MILLER'S MODern improved pianos, with or without æolian. Manufactory Nos. 166 and 168 East 21st-st. between 2d and 3d avs. Salesroom No. 452 Broadway, one door from Grand-st. Pianos to let and taken in exchange.
CHAS. K. ATHERTON, Agent.

RAVEN, BACON, & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted to every respect.

SEVERAL CHEAP SECOND-HAND PIANOfortes in excellent condition, for sale or for hire. Also, a fine assortment of superior new pianos, for sale at G. BERGQVIST'S Piano warerooms, No. 44 West 15th-st.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS.–CONSISTing of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
The original and genuine article!!! For purifying the blood. An unfailing remedy for scrofula, cutaneous and biliary disorders. Its invariable success has called forth the most flattering commendations from eminent physicians throughout the country.
Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

C. REICHEN,
PILL MANUFACTURER,
No. 14 Mercer-st., corner of Howard-st.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.–TRIESEMAR.–None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.
Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW–Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)
TRIESEMAR No. 1–Is the remedy of seminal and loss debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.
TRIESEMAR No. 2–Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.
TRIESEMAR No. 3–Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.
TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered by* Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.
Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.
☞ No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

TO THE PUBLIC.–CONSUMPTION.–WATKINSON'S PULMONACIA, a safe, reliable family medicine, warranted not to contain one particle of mercury or any other mineral poison, not a nine-days wonder got up to sell and humbug the public. He has used it for years in private families of friends, and now at the urgent request of hundreds who have seen its remarkable cures where every other remedy has failed, he offers it to the public to benefit and relieve those suffering from that fatal disease so inherent to our changeable climate, carrying off its thousands to an early grave, Consumption. It has effected some of the most remarkable cures ever heard of. How some dear friend was saved from Death when all hope was given up, now live and enjoy good health. Its rare qualities are not only in relieving consumptive patients, but for all diseases of the lungs, racking nervous coughs, night sweats, bronchial affections of the throat, internal inflammation; where the blood is impure it has no equal. The discoverer of Pulmonacia is RICHARD WATKINSON, a gentleman of well-known standing in Philadelphia and New-York. Those that are acquainted with him know there is no quackery or humbug about it, as the number of certificates that can be obtained at the office will satisfy the most incredulous as to its value. R. WATKINSON.
No. 448 Broadway is the only place in the City where it can be obtained. Price $1 per bottle.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.–DR. HAMMOND would inform the public that he may be consulted, confidentially, on all those important diseases which constitute his specialty, at his rooms No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas. Dr. H. is an ex-pupil of Drs. Carnochan and Mott, of this City; and in order to perfect himself in this branch of Medicine, removed to Paris in 1846, where he studied four years, in the celebrated Hospital du Midi, under Ricord himself, who is the first living surgeon in diseases of the genito-urinary organs. Returning to this city in 1850 he established "Ricord's Practice," a method of treatment which, from rapidity of cure and permanent safety to the constitution, had revolutionized medical science, in this class of maladies. Dr. HAMMOND'S success for the last six years has been unparalleled, so much so that numerous imitators have sprung up, who are as ignorant of medicine generally as they are of this important branch of it. Consultations in English or French, personally or by letter. In till 1 o'clock, and from 5 to 7 evenings. C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.–The delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetiser it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price, $2 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office, No. 7 Maiden-lane. DR. MAGNIN.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND is the NE PLUS ULTRA OF VENEREAL MEDICINES and but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. Ward as the greatest benefactor of the day.
Dr. Ward hereby offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who, after a proper demonstration, can cure private diseases with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety and cheapness–he either alleviates or cures in one day. Those who doubt should call, and he will cure them without charge. Remember, all ye who have been lingering for weeks and months, drinking nauseous compounds which destroy the stomach, and swallowing poisonous pills that undermine the constitution, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may in a few hours enjoy the pleasures of life and feel that "Richard is himself again." Office, No. 50 Canal-st., three doors east of Broadway.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.–DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection. An immediate application should always be made; but if the disease has lain concealed in the system, or has spread by injudicious treatment, the undersigned knows himself especially competent to treat such cases, by a method at once safe, speedy and efficacious. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. W. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.–Dr. HUNTER cures when the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. His Red Drop is your only reliance for a thorough cure, in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. Try all others and see. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. Hunter has removed. It is a villainous deception. Consultation private. Book gratis.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE–20th edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotype illustrations, cloth, $1. It gives the advertised remedies, and shows the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of emissions, impotency, strictures, gleet, &c. He cures all such diseases at No. 63 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. until 9 P. M. We recommend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.–*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Democrat, &c.*

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION OF NEW-YORK.–Seven public Lectures will be delivered before the Union this Winter, in Dr. Chapin's Church, by the following gentlemen: Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, RALPH WALDO EMERSON, Dr. WILLIAM ELDER, Rev. THOS. STARR KING, WENDELL PHILLIPS, Hon. NATHANIEL P. BANKS, Jr. The first lecture to be delivered Dec. 29, by Rev. Dr. CHAPIN. The other appointments will be announced as soon as practicable.
Admission, 25 cents each lecture.
DWIGHT H. OLMSTEAD,
CLEMENT D. NEWMAN,
WILLIAM H. WOODMAN,
Lecture Committee.

MEETING OF CALIFORNIANS.–A MEETing of Californians, to consider the subject of emigration and other matters in the interest of our State, will be held at the Metropolitan Hotel, THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Nov. 29, at 7 o'clock. (Signed.)

W. T. COLEMAN,	SUTTON & CO.,
JAS. W. BINGHAM,	BOND & HALE,
S. F. DEWEY,	JNO. M. COUGHLIN,
W. C. ANNAN & CO.,	THOS. LAMBERT & CO.,
DE WITT C. BROWN,	J. DOWS,

DANIEL L. ROSS,
TURNBULL, WALTON & CO.,
GREEN, HEATH & ALLEN, and others.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.–DR. ED. BROWN SEQUARD will give a course of Three Lectures on the *Physiology and Diseases of the Nervous System and of the Supra-renal Capsules*, at the two following Institutions: the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av., on MONDAY, Dec. 1, FRIDAY, Dec. 5, and MONDAY, Dec. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M.; and the University Medical College, East 14th-st., on TUESDAY, Dec. 2, THURSDAY, Dec. 4, and SATURDAY, Dec. 6, at 8 o'clock P. M. Lectures to be illustrated with experiments. Tickets for the course, $3, to be obtained of the Janitors of the Colleges.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.–The third of the course of lectures before this Association will be delivered on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, at 8 o'clock, in the large Chapel of the University, by Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D. Subject–*Temperation*. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents, to be had at the bookstores, and at the rooms No. 38 Waverley-place. GEO. W. COLLARD,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

JOHN B. GOUGH WILL DELIVER A lecture on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, at the Broadway Tabernacle. Exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents; to be had at the door.
This is the only lecture Mr. Gough will deliver in the City until after his return from his Western tour.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, 1½ Wall-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

ENCAUSTIC TILES FOR VESTIBULES, Halls, Hearths, Conservatories, &c. Garnkirk Chimney-tops, drain-pipes, &c. For sale by MILLER & COATES, No. 279 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.–The ships comprising this line are as follows:
ATLANTIC, Capt. ELDRIDGE; BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK; ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Prices of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130. In second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, April 26	1856	Wednesday, May 14	1856
Saturday, May 10	1856	Wednesday, May 28	1856
Saturday, May 24	1856	Wednesday, June 11	1856
Saturday, June 7	1856	Wednesday, June 25	1856
Saturday, June 21	1856	Wednesday, July 9	1856
Saturday, July 5	1856	Wednesday, July 23	1856
Saturday, July 19	1856	Wednesday, Aug. 6	1856
Saturday, Aug. 2	1856	Wednesday, Aug. 20	1856
Saturday, Aug. 16	1856	Wednesday, Sept. 3	1856
Saturday, Aug. 30	1856	Wednesday, Sept. 17	1856
Saturday, Sept. 13	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 1	1856
Saturday, Sept. 27	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 15	1856
Saturday, Oct. 11	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 29	1856
Saturday, Oct. 25	1856	Wednesday, Nov. 12	1856
Saturday, Nov. 8	1856	Wednesday, Nov. 26	1856
Saturday, Nov. 22	1856	Wednesday, Dec. 10	1856
Saturday, Dec. 6	1856	Wednesday, Dec. 24	1856
Saturday, Dec. 20	1856		

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metal, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.–Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON to LIVERPOOL.–Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leave Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 29.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston..........Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York..........Wednesday, Nov. 12.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston..........Wednesday, Nov. 19.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 26.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leave Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 3.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 10.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston..........Wednesday, Dec. 10.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 24.
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therein expressed.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMINGS, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.
The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:
EDINBURG......Saturday, 15th November, 12 o'clock M.
NEW-YORK....Saturday, 29th November, at 12 o'clock M.
GLASGOW....Saturday, 6th December, at 12 o'clock M.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.
An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.
For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON,
No. 17 Broadway.
New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.–The U. S. Mail Steamship WASHINGTON, E. CAVENDY, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton, to land the Mails and Passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, Nov. 29, at 12 o'clock M., from pier No. 37 North River.
PRICE OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON OR BREMEN:

In First Cabin, Main Saloon	$130
In First Cabin, Lower Saloon	110
In Second Cabin	60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer.
Specie delivered in Havre or London.
No Parcels received on the day of sailing.
All Letters must pass through the Post-Office.
For freight or passage, apply to
C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.–THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 13, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

First Cabin	$130
Second Cabin	75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
No freight will be taken after Thursday, Dec. 11. For freight or passage apply to
MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 56 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.–FOR LIVERPOOL.–The United States Mail Steamship ERICSSON, Captain Lowber, will depart with the United States mails for Europe, positively, on SATURDAY, Dec. 6, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st. The steamers of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.
Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office–any others will be returned.
The rate of freight from Liverpool to New-York is reduced to Four Pounds per ton measurement, until further notice.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.–NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE via NICARAGUA.–SHORTEST ROUTE BY 700 MILES–PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.–The new docks at Virgin Bay and at San Juan del Sur are now completed. The Steamers will hereafter lie at the wharves to receive passengers and freight, thus avoiding all exposures in small boats. The new and splendid steamship TENNESSEE, Capt. E. TINKLEPAUGH, (1,800 tons burthen,) will sail from Pier foot of Beach-st., North River, for SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 24, 1856, at 3 o'clock P. M., to connect with the steamer SIERRA NEVADA, from San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific, for San Francisco. Passengers will find this the healthiest and cheapest route. 50 pounds baggage allowed each passenger; 10 cents on excess.
For freight or passage, apply only to
CHARLES MORGAN & SONS,
No. 2 Bowling Green, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.–The United States Mail Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. SKINNER, is now loading at Pier No. 13, N. R., for the above ports, and will leave at 3 o'clock on SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
The Wednesday's steamer of this line is discontinued for the present, but one will be dispatched for the above ports every Saturday.
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.–U. S. MAIL LINE.–The splendid steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, Nov. 29, from pier No. 4, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. Bills of lading signed only on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAM'L L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.–The advertiser has to dispose of the entire right of a section of this City, of the exclusive patent-right for saws, for the resawing of lumber. It is a business of growing importance, and the work by these machines is done much better, and with greater rapidity, than by any other. Also, a mill-right for the same, together with a fire-proof building, the lease of the lots, a steam engine, two large circular saws, two planing machines, shafting, &c., now in operation. The proprietor would retain an interest in the same if desired. Apply on the premises, No. 260 West 18th-st. N. P. LABARTE.

FOR SALE, THE CABINET MANUFACTORY Nos. 163 and 165 Attorney-st., together with the steam-engine, main shaft, &c. Lot 75 feet in front by 100 feet in depth. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, attorney, &c. No. 74 Wall-st.

INSLEY'S AMBROTYPE GALLERY FOR SALE.–The advertiser having two galleries, and not being able to attend to both, desires to dispose of his gallery No. 311 Broadway, established in 1840. Inquire on the premises.

TO DRUGGISTS.–WANTED TO PURCHASE–An interest in a City drug store, not to exceed $3,000, by a young man who has had 3 years' experience in the business. Address Post-Office, Box No. 207, Newark, N. J.

WANTED.–WE WILL GUARANTEE TO ANY person, in any town, $1,000 a year in a light and respectable business. Particulars and plan sent on receipt of $1 and two postage stamps.
H. GEORGEFIELD & CO., Newark, N. J.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.–DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO. HAVE removed to Mechanics' Bank Buildings, No. 33 Wall-st., where they issue Mercantile credits, available in all parts of the world, and to buy and sell Foreign Exchange.

H. GEBHARD'S NATIONAL GYMNASIUM AND FENCING ACADEMY–Late No. 565 Broadway–has removed to the large place at Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway.

REMOVAL.–Dr. JOHN A. LIDELL has removed his office to No. 416 Broome-st., corner of Elm-st.

BILLIARD TABLES.

PHELAN'S MODEL BILLIARD TABLES and Patent Combination Cushions. [illegible] Broadway, corner of [illegible] Grace Church. No. [illegible] Ann-st.
Second edition now ready:
THE GAME OF BILLIARDS. By M. PHELAN, published by D. APPLETON & CO. Price $1. [illegible]

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!–MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Paul, Rock Island, St. Louis, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, Hudson River and Lake Shore Railroads to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.–On and after Monday, Nov. [illegible], 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express at 6 A. M. for Buffalo, Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M. for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 12 M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) via Piermont for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.
The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.–WINTER ARRANGEMENT.–Commencing Monday, Nov. 3, 1856.–Three daily trains to Albany, Sundays excepted. Fare $1 50 from New-York to Albany. Leave New-York as follows, from station corner of White and Centre sts.:
6:30 A. M. Express train for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad and Northern trains.
9:10 A. M. Mail train, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting at Chatham Four Corners with the Western trains for Pittsfield, North Adams, and other stations.
4:30 P. M. Express, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting with Central trains at 11 P. M. for the West.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE
9:15 A. M. Mail train for New-York direct.
10:45 A. M. Express, without change of cars.
5 P. M. Express, without change of cars.
Tickets to be obtained, and baggage checked, at the office of the Western Railroad, Albany, or at White and Centre, Broome or 26th-st., and 4th-av., New-York.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL SAME DAY.–Leave New-York via Hudson River Railroad at 6:00 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:30 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at [illegible], Burlington 8:15, Plattsburg 9:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 11½ A. M.; (Nov. 3, this route by Express) leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at [illegible]; arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 4:45 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at [illegible] A. M., for all points north and west of Rutland.
ISAAC V. BAKER,
Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.
MAY 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.–Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.–Commencing [illegible]. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and [illegible] M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:00 A. M. [illegible] P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 9 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.–FROM NOV. 3, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Train, 6:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; Mail Train, 11:30 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:45 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 9 A. M. and 1 and 3:30 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 8:45 A. M. and 2 P. M.; For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at [illegible] and [illegible] A. M., and 4:45 P. M., and leave Albany at [illegible] A. M., and 5:30 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.–On and after Monday, Nov. [illegible], trains leave Hartford at 7:10 A. M. (Accommodation) and [illegible] P. M., Express. Leave Providence [illegible] A. M. and 3:00 P. M., Accommodation, connecting at Hartford with Express train for New-York. For particulars, see Dollar Railway Guide.
J. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.–FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.–Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; through in [illegible] hours; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $16 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. trains.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.–LEAVE FLUSHING Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8 [illegible] and 10 A. M., 1, 2:45 and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing (L. I.) at the same hours, meeting and carrying the passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point [illegible] minutes. Fare 25 cents. [illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT.–WASHINGTON NICHOLS vs. SAMUEL R. ROMAINE, [illegible] ecutor of BENJAMIN ROMAINE, [illegible] said Samuel R. Romaine, Ann Nichols, [illegible] Robert J. Dillon, Mary Nesmith, [illegible] Olmstead, Francis Olmstead and [illegible] visees of said Benjamin Romaine, deceased, [illegible] Ann Nichols being the wife of Charles Nichols, and Mary Nesmith wife of John P. Nesmith, [illegible] Summons–For Relief on Supplementary [illegible] plaint.–To ROMAINE DILLON: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 10 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.–Dated New-York, Nov. 27, 1856.
W. H. ANDERSON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
n29-law6wS*

SUPREME COURT.–JOHN A. FOOT AND WILLIAM S. ANDERSON against CORNELIUS G. GARRISON.–Summons for a money demand on contract.–To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 75 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand eight hundred and forty-four dollars and seventy-two cents, with interest from the 18th day of July, 1856, on four hundred and ninety-three dollars and seventy-seven cents, and from the 3d of October, 1856, on one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars and ninety-five cents, besides the costs of this action.–Dated New-York, Oct. 24, 1856. ET. A. ADAMS,
Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 75 Nassau-st.
The summons and complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York Oct. 24, 1856. ET. A. ADAMS,
o25-law6wS* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.–IN THE MATTER OF the claim of AARON SUTTON, to certain moneys awarded to Unknown Owners for land embraced within the limits of Central Park in the City of New-York.–Notice is hereby given that the said AARON SUTTON will apply to one of the Justices of this Court, at a special term thereof, to be held at Chambers in the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of December, A. D., 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the money awarded by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment appointed in the matter of the opening of Central Park in the City of New-York, to Unknown Owners, of and for all those twenty-nine lots laid down and designated on "Damage Maps of Central Park, Northeastern Division," made by said Commissioners, by the numbers 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33, in block 796; numbers 30 and 31 in block 798; numbers 28, 29 and 40 in block 797; numbers 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37 and 38 in block 795; number 41 in block 796; and numbers 34, 35, 36 and 40 in block 794.–Dated New-York, Nov. [illegible], 1856.
O'BRIEN & HIGENBOTHAM,
Attorneys for Claimant.
n29-law4wF*

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF GEORGE HURLBURT, late of the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee. In pursuance of an order made by the Surrogate of the County of Genesee, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE HURLBURT, late of the town of Batavia, in said county, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to MOSES TAGGART, Administrator, at his office in the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee, on or before the 20th day of March next. Dated Sept. 20, 1856.
MOSES TAGGART, Administrator.
ADALINE M. HURLBURT, Administratrix.
s27-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ISRAEL W. SCUDDER, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the store of IRA PERREGO, No. 61 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the eleventh day of May next.–Dated Oct. 18, 1856.
CATHARINE H. SCUDDER, Administratrix.
o11-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES J. KAUTH, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his store, No. 109 Washington-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of April next.–Dated Oct. 17, 1856.
o16-law6mS* PETER KAUTH, Administrator.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.–The late infringement suit pending against me by the Allen patent continuous gum teeth having been decided in my favor, I am now prepared to manufacture it without further restriction, at very low prices. [illegible] Specimens can be seen at my office, No. 297 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, opposite Clinton-st.
DR. E. B. GRIFFITH.

NEW-YORK CITY.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

A BAD FELLOW.

[illegible] colored and straight-haired fellow, representing himself to be a Spaniard, and named Peter [illegible], was brought before Justice OSBORNE yesterday, on a charge of stealing six revolving pistols from the store of Wm. H. Onion, of No. 99 Maiden-lane, on [illegible] last. He went into Mr. Onion's store, it is [illegible] under pretence of making some purchases, and while there managed to "lift" the six revolvers and hide them in a capacious pocket. The property was missed immediately after he left. Information of the theft was given at the Chief's office, and officer Devoe, who took the matter in hand, discovering Costello on Thursday night at the corner of Hamilton and Market streets, took him into custody.

Costello was not disposed to surrender quietly. He drew a formidable dirk-knife upon the officer, but before he had time to use it it was knocked out of his hand by a gentle tap of the "locust." The rascal then walked quietly along. On searching him a brass knuckle was found on his person. When brought to the station he was very indignant, and turning to officer Devoe said, "Me stiletto you." Justice OSBORNE locked him up for trial.

CHARGED WITH PERJURY.

A shoe manufacturer named Charles A. Edwards, was arrested by officer Sweeney, of the Lower Police Court, on a charge of willful perjury preferred against him by Michael Miller, who accuses him of having, on the 1st of September last, sworn falsely before Justice Davies of the Supreme Court, as to his qualifications to become bail for the future appearance of George J. Robinson, an absconding debtor.

He was taken before Justice OSBORNE, who held him in the sum of $500 to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

TWO SCOUNDRELS CAGED.

On Thursday night, John Gill, of No. 31½ Baxter-street, discovered two fellows cruelly beating a man in the street. He approached and remonstrated with them, whereupon they turned upon and stabbed him in the arm and thigh. The rascals then ran away, but were pursued and captured by some members of the Seventh Ward Police. Two dirk-knives were found in their possession. They gave their names as Smith and Devine, and were taken before Justice OSBORNE, who committed them for trial.

The wounds inflicted upon Mr. Gill are not serious.

ARREST OF JOHN JONES.

We have announced within a week past, the capture of John Smith, and his less-distinguished friend [illegible], and their incarceration—the former for [illegible] a drunken countryman, and the latter for "lifting" a carpet-bag at the Jersey City Ferry. Now we are called upon to record the arrest of that other famous character, John Jones. John was arrested yesterday, and is charged with having stolen a pocket-book, containing $[illegible] worth of property, from Terrence McGarry. Terrence swears that Jones caught him [illegible] the body, and, holding him fast, thrust his hand into his pocket, and took therefrom the property above named.

Upon this charge, the unfortunate John Jones was locked up by Justice WOOD for a further hearing.

COMMITTED IN THE LOCK-UP.

A fallen angel, named Harriet McManus, was captured yesterday by Policeman Palmer, of the Fourteenth Ward, charged with taking too much money from one Samuel Robbins, of No. 14 Hamersley-street. Samuel says he lost $90, when it was understood that his expenditure should amount to only [illegible] cents, including the drinks. The alleged offence was committed at the resort No. 2 Catharine-lane, kept by a colored woman named Chloe.

Harriet was taken before Justice WOOD, of the Essex Market Police Court, who ordered her to be confined to await a further investigation.

ARREST ON A CHARGE OF BURGLARY.

[illegible] Campbell, aged 19 years, was brought before Justice FLANDREAU yesterday morning, charged with having on the previous night entered the store of John [illegible], No. 67 McDougal-street, by forcing open the [illegible], and carried away a gold watch valued at [illegible] and silver and copper coin to the amount of $30, [illegible] large cheese-knife.

[illegible] was detected through his own recklessness. On Thursday night he went into a drinking [illegible] in Hudson-street, and being partially intoxicated dared any one in the crowd to fight him. No [illegible] being disposed to accept the challenge, he drew [illegible] cheese-knife, which he flourished about a [illegible] minutes, and then made a thrust of it at the bar-[illegible]. Officer Bogart, of the Eighth Ward, was [illegible] in and took the young desperado to the Station-house. The cheese-knife was identified by Mr. [illegible] as that stolen from his store.

[illegible] is an old offender. He was committed to [illegible] in default of $1,000 bail.

ASSAULT WITH AN AXE.

[illegible] altercation occurred about 9 o'clock yesterday [illegible], at No. 89 Baxter-street, between Thomas [illegible], the landlord of the place, and one Jacob [illegible], during which the former was struck on the [illegible] with an axe by the latter. The quarrel originated [illegible] about a woman.

[illegible] was arrested, and Justice OSBORNE committed him on a charge of intent to kill.

A WATCHMAN SHOT BY A THIEF.

James E. Borland, a private watchman, was shot Thursday night by a thief whom he detected in the act of stealing a coil of rope from schooner *Argus*, lying at the foot of pier No. 58 East River. Borland grappled with the thief and attempted to arrest him, when his pistol was wrenched from him and fired at him by the thief. The ball took effect in the fleshy part of the thigh. The thief succeeded in making his escape, and the wounded man was conveyed to his residence, No. 36 Lewis-street, by a Seventh Ward policeman, who was attracted to his assistance by hearing the discharge of the pistol. The wound is not regarded dangerous.

QUICK WORK.

Two young men were arrested yesterday morning at the foot of Cortlandt-street, by officer Mead, of the First Ward, for picking a lady's pocket of a wallet containing $17. They were brought before Recorder SMITH, who gave them the extent of the law and six months on Blackwell's Island.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

William Hampton, a clerk in the employ of Hutchins & Tiffany, Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway, was arrested yesterday morning on a charge of stealing cloth from the above house. Committed to meet the charge.

The Origin of Fires.

But few people are aware of the origin of the many fires that occur in this big City. Since his appointment, Fire Marshal BAKER has rigidly investigated the cause of every fire occurring within the precincts of the City, and his record of such investigations is highly interesting and instructive; and if attentively read and well considered will tend to increased watchfulness. From the Fire Marshal's record for the past month we make the following extracts:

A NEGLECTFUL WATCHMAN.

On the 2d October, the tobacco and snuff manufactory of G. H. LILLIENTHAL, No. 215 Washington-street, was found on fire.

From the investigation it appears that the private watchman, JOHN CARROLL, had absented himself without permission. The fire originated, as testified to by the witnesses, in the old building, and thus spread throughout the factory in process of erection. Had the watchman attended to his duty the fire would no doubt have been discovered and extinguished before it extended beyond the place of its origin.

CHILD PLAYING WITH MATCHES.

About 9 o'clock on Sunday morning, Oct. 5, a little boy playing with matches set fire to some clothing in a closet off the nursery in the dwelling house of [illegible] ROCK, No. 190 West Fourteenth-street. The family were at breakfast at the time. Property to the amount of several hundred dollars was soon destroyed. The neglect of parents and nurses in leaving matches within the reach of children not only causes the loss of property but often the death of the child.

DANGER OF WOODEN SPIT-BOXES.

The embroidery store of MILLER & GRANT, No. 371 Broadway, was fired on the night of Oct. 7, 1856. The investigation showed that each of the firm were accustomed to smoke a segar just previous to leaving for the night, and that the spit-box into which the pieces of lighted cigars and paper were thrown, was made of wood and filled with saw-dust.

The fire originated under the cashier's desk and just where the spit-box stood.

DANGER OF SMOKE HOUSES.

On the 7th of October, the provision store of HARRIS & Co., Nos. 29 and 31 Peck-slip, was discovered on fire. From the investigation, it is evident that the fire originated from the smoke house in the rear part of the store. The flame forced itself through the crevice of the iron door, some meat fell and ignited, and thus fired the premises.

A NEGLECTFUL ENGINEER.

On the afternoon of Oct. 11, 1856, the cracker bakery of ISAAC MCGAY, together with three tenement buildings, were destroyed by fire. The investigation showed the fire to have its origin in front of the boiler. The engineer, it seems, had put on a lot of shavings, and not waiting to watch the back draft, went up stairs, and while absent, some lighted shavings were blown from the furnace doors, firing a pile of shavings at the foot of the fall. The flames instantly spread up the fall, firing the whole upper part of the building in an instant.

KEEP YOUR GAS TURNED OFF.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 18, gas was found to have escaped in the parlor of house No. 141 Norfolk-street, occupied by THOS. RYAN. In searching for the leak, MR. RYAN applied a piece of lighted paper around the chandelier, when an explosion took place, firing the premises and tearing doors and windows to pieces. MR. RYAN was also badly burnt. A button on the pipe had been left open, the whole upper part of the room [illegible] filled with gas, and an application of the lighted paper the explosion ensued.

DANGER OF MATCHES IN THE HANDS OF CHILDREN.

A little child, daughter of F. R. [illegible], No. [illegible], [illegible] got hold of some matches, and while playing [illegible] in the attic, set fire to the [illegible] escaped injury. It occurred [illegible].

[illegible]

On Oct. 23, between 9 and 10 o'clock at night, a fire was discovered in the attic of No. 69 Cortlandt-street, occupied for storage by WM. F. WARBURTON. The investigation shows that a stove-pipe hole had been left only partially covered behind the partition, and that sparks no doubt came through it from the forge on the floor below, and fired the partition and building. Great danger is incurred from old fire-holes if they are not properly secured.

RECKLESS GAS-FITTING.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock, on Tuesday, Oct. 28, some gas-fitters from the New-York Gas Company in Centre-street, while putting a large service-pipe into the oyster cellar No. 44 Canal-street, inserted a ¾-inch pipe into a 3½-inch service-pipe, stuffing the interstices with white lead and cement. In about half an hour after lighting up, the gas burst through the white lead, ignited, and fired the premises. There were several men at work on the job, and one at least seemed under the influence of liquor.

KEEP YOUR SKY-LIGHTS SHUT.

Oct. 29, between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning, the gold and silver refinery of H. SOLOMON & Co., in West Fourteenth-street, near Eleventh-avenue, was discovered on fire. At the time it was supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The investigation shows that the sky-light over the sweep room was left open, and that large sparks from DELAMATER's factory, adjoining, often fall into the yard; also that, on the day previous to the fire, the engineer had made about a barrel of shavings, which were left on the floor, in range of the sky-light, when they closed up. The fire was first seen in the sweep room.

Missing—A Strange Circumstance!

A young Englishman, who has resided in this City for the past three years, has been missing for some days, under very strange circumstances.

When he landed here he was possessed of a considerable sum of money, given him by his father, with which to begin life in the New World. He very soon, however, entered into a life of dissipation, and continued in it until he had squandered away his entire possession. This event occurred but a few weeks ago, and since that time he has been greatly dispirited.

A few evenings since he took off his cloak—a new and expensive one, and handing it to a friend whom he met, said, "Here, I am going over to Brooklyn; keep this until I come back; I shan't want it." His friend, though a little surprised, took the cloak, and before he had time to remonstrate, the young Englishman had left, and has not since been heard from.

What makes the story more interesting is, the assertion that the missing young man was one of the intimate acquaintances of the young woman who committed suicide a few weeks since by jumping into the river from one of the boats of the South Ferry, and had such a romantic funeral. It seems very likely that "one more unfortunate" has gone.

Life in the Fourth Ward.

A man, named PATRICK KELLY, was, about 10½ o'clock on Thursday night, found lying in an insensible state on the sidewalk in front of No. 25 Roosevelt-street. BRIDGET KELLY, who represented herself to be his wife, was sitting by his side grossly intoxicated. Both were taken to the Station-house. Medical aid was sent for, but before it arrived the man, KELLY, had died.

Coroner CONNERY held an inquest upon the body. Mrs. KELLY said, in her evidence, that her husband was an intemperate man, and that for the past three weeks he had "gone it very hard;" that on Thursday she and her husband were turned out of her room, in the rear of No. 15 Roosevelt-street, for non-payment of rent. Having nowhere else to sleep, they forsook their apartment to seek lodgings at the Station-house, and while on their way to that place, they were met by a female acquaintance, who induced them to drink with her; she (the witness) knew no more about the affair.

The jury rendered a verdict of death from intemperance and exposure.

Died of Her Injuries.

An unknown colored woman, aged about 40 years, died Thursday at the Colored Home, from injuries received last Wednesday week at Harlem, by jumping from a New-Haven train while it was in rapid motion. In the fall her head came in violent contact with the ground embankment, and she was unable, up to the time of her death, to give any account of herself. It is surmised that, having got into the wrong train, and finding that it did not stop at Harlem, she ventured to leap from it in preference to being carried beyond her destination. The matter is now under investigation by Coroner GAMBLE. Deceased had on a calico gown, a light colored apron, and a straw bonnet, trimmed with white ribbon.

Rum's Doings.

An inquest was held yesterday at the Fourth Ward Station-house by Coroner CONNERY, upon the body of a man named ELIJAH CHACE, who came to his death by falling overboard from some vessel at the foot of pier No. 28, East River, while in a state of intoxication. He was taken out of the water alive, but his frame was so chilled that he died soon after being brought to the Station-house. Verdict accordingly. Deceased was a native of the United States, and aged 45 years. He was well known in the Fourth Ward, and was almost constantly under the influence of liquor.

Heavy Burglary in Broadway.

The fur store of Mr. PHILLIPS, No. 546 Broadway was entered by burglars on Thursday night, and robbed of between $2,000 and $3,000 worth of goods. The thieves effected an entrance by prying open the front door. They afterwards broke into the daguerreotype saloon of WEEKMAN WATKINS, above stairs, and stole therefrom about $250 worth of property. They got away with their booty in safety.

Nothing has yet been heard of the thief who, on Wednesday night, broke into Mayor WOOD's carriage-house, and made away with a quantity of harness, buffalo-robes, and a suit of livery belonging to the coachman. It is needless to say that the Police are after the daring fellow.

Found Hanging in a Stable.

The body of an unknown man was found hanging in a stable in One hundred and twentieth-street, near Harlem River, at an early hour yesterday morning. An inquest was held upon it by Coroner HILLS. No evidence as to the identity of the man was offered. A verdict of suicide by hanging was rendered. Deceased appeared to be about 45 years of age. He was plainly clad.

☞ No Court Calendar to-day, Saturday.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE TO THOSE TROUBLED WITH HUMORS.—Owing to the great demand for my Ointment in New-York City, I shall be at the New-Haven House, corner of Broadway and Canal-street, from the 24th to the 30th inst., from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT allays all inflammation in Salt Rheum and Erysipelas, and every humor of a hot nature, and gives you a comfortable night's rest.

KENNEDY'S SCATTERING OINTMENT will scatter Scrofulous swellings on the neck.

KENNEDY'S HEALING OINTMENT will heal Scrofulous Sores, Fever Sores, and Gangrene Sores, &c.

Ulcerated sore legs are permanently cured in a few weeks, or at most in a few months.

My Ointment comes within the reach of all classes. The most expensive cure I ever made cost but sixteen dollars. As a general thing a cure does not cost half of that.

All afflicted with humors or sores are respectfully invited to call. Advice, in all cases, gratis.

DONALD KENNEDY, Proprietor of Kennedy's Medical Discovery, Roxbury, Mass.

[Advertisement.]

NO ADULTERATED SCHEIDAM!
NO "AROMATIC TRASH!"
NO OIL OF TURPENTINE!

The stringency of the British Excise laws and the Governmental supervision of the London Docks, whence are taken all the ingredients used in the distillation of MESSENGER'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN, render an adulteration of the article, or even the production of an inferior quality, a matter of impossibility. It has to come up to the Government standard, and if found wanting is condemned as contraband. Its purity and healthiness are thus guaranteed with an official stamp, which the Scheidam Gin neither has nor pretends to have. MESSENGER'S is the best Gin imported for medical use. Sold only in pint bottles at 50 cents, and quart bottles at $1 each, by all respectable druggists, and at the dépôt No. 58 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

ANOTHER GREAT TRIUMPH FOR GURNEY.—Three medals were awarded to J. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway, at the late Fair of the American Institute, for Photographic productions, to wit:

A gold medal for the best unretouched Photographs.

A gold medal for the best Photographs colored in oil (life size) on canvas.

A bronze medal for the best Photographs colored in pastel.

Call and examine the premium pictures, at his Photographic Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway, corner Leonard-street.

N. B.—No connection with any other establishment.

[Advertisement.]

OVERCOATS. OVERCOATS.
Overcoats. Overcoats.
Overcoats. Overcoats.

Fine Black Cloth Surtouts and Raglans	$15
Superior Beaver Overcoats	15
Esquimaux Overcoats	8 to 12
Splendid Pilot Overcoats	10

at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street, Between Gold and Cliff.

[Advertisement.]

The Gin Controversy—Answer to Mr. Udolpho Wolfe—Important Disclosures.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In a communication from Mr. UDOLPHO WOLFE, published in your paper of Saturday last, we were called upon to deny, if we could, the fact that the sales of the so-called "London Gin" in the United States exceeded (perhaps a hundred fold) the importations as taken from the Custom-House Register. This we cannot do; on the contrary, we more than admit all that Mr. WOLFE states, and never should have entered into controversy on the subject, but that our reputation as merchants rendered it necessary that our transactions should stand in a correct light with the public.

We are known in this community as importers, to a large extent, of Brandies, &c., the article of London Gin being but an unimportant article in our trade. To an honorable competition we do not object, but that the public have been grossly imposed upon by parties palming upon them what was represented as London Gin we know, and so do the trade in general, as well as Mr. WOLFE. The following letter may give some light on the subject:

No. 48 CANAL-STREET, New-York.

JOS. A. SCOVILLE, Esq., ED. N. Y. STATE REGISTER: I have read your articles on the subject of "London Cordial Gin," and feel it my duty, as one engaged in the liquor-trade, to give you an item or two on the subject, by which you may be enabled to do the community a service, and prevent their using mixtures which in the end must result in death.

London Cordial Gin never was known in the United States, (save to Englishmen,) until Mr. CHARLES introduced it in 1851. He, in that year, commenced its importation, and to my certain knowledge it has been continued to this day by the firm of DE VENOGE & CHARLES, of which he subsequently became a member, *and they are at this moment the only importers of London Cordial Gin sold in bottles.*

The idea spread that they had sold large quantities, and had made money by their gin trade. This is not so, (and as I was their book-keeper at that time, I can give pretty correct information on the subject,) on account of the high price of London Cordial Gin in London, and the impossibility to compete in price with Holland gin or Schnapps, which does not cost half the money. It will cost five dollars and a half to get up a case of one dozen pure London Cordial Gin; it cannot be done for less money, and the public may rest assured that all London gin, professing to be imported at a less cost, or sold at less prices, is nothing more nor less than common alcohol reduced in strength and impregnated with poisonous materials, to give a flavor to imitate CHARLES' London Cordial Gin.

Since its introduction by Mr. CHARLES, no less than two persons have commenced putting up what they call "London Gin," which they sell to druggists and grocers at as low as $4. As I have above shown, it cannot be gin, and what must these druggists think of themselves, who sell these pernicious drugs? Their answer is that "it *sells*, and that is all they care about." And is this to be the criterion of men whose business places our very lives in their custody? Are they, because they gain one or two dollars more per dozen by selling this mixture as gin, to be allowed with impunity to poison a whole community? Can they conscientiously continue so to do—nay, dare they do so?

Messrs. DE VENOGE & CHARLES were frequently advised to adulterate their gin, to compete with those who were stealing their title and the money they had invested in introducing CHARLES' London Cordial Gin; but, as honorable business men, they always spurned the proposal, determined to *deserve* only success rather than gain it by such ends, confident that the poison circulated so industriously and profitably by their imitators would eventually prove the destruction of its concoctors, and that an outraged public would demand that vengeance against the perpetrators which such outrages merit. There is, if I mistake not, on the statute book of this State, a law which would reach the case, and if so, no time should be lost in ridding the community of its poisoners. If this cannot be done, the public—for its own security—should avoid the noxious mixtures sold as London Gin, by using only the original, and observing that what they purchase is CHARLES' London Cordial Gin, the purity and excellence of which has been attested by the veteran Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, and by numerous other physicians of high professional repute.

This may appear in the light of an advertisement for Messrs. DE VENOGE & CHARLES; it is not so intended—but be that as it may, it is at any rate a tribute which they honestly deserve, and I only hope it may serve as a warning voice to the American public.

Yours, CHARLES DUBOIS.

We propose that the entire matter be submitted to public investigation. *Let us see how it is that Messenger & Co. can import one pipe of London Gin and Simpson Brothers not one drop, and yet that between them one hundred thousand cases of so-called "London Cordial Gin" have been distributed all over the country* at prices varying slightly only from $4 a case.

No one can be more anxious for a public investigation than ourselves. Our books are open to it; our importations, purchases, and sales can be readily compared, and the immediate formation of a Committee for that purpose is imperatively demanded for the protection of the public as well as to fasten the guilt upon those to whom it properly belongs.

We should think it at all events a case of sufficient importance to attract the attention of the Legislature at the ensuing session.

DE VENOGE & CHARLES, No. 138 Pearl-street.

[Advertisement.]

SCROFULA OR KING'S EVIL CURED.
Cured Easily and Thoroughly.
BY ANDERS' LIQUID IODINE.

Another patient has called in and left his name and address, delighted at having been so completely, *so easily, and so cheaply cured of long-standing* Scrofula, with a few bottles of Dr. HENRY ANDERS' Liquid Iodine or Pure Iodine Water, after trying so many things before without benefit.

Three hundred cases of Consumption, of Palsy, Rheumatism, Fever and Ague, Liver Complaints, heart diseases, &c., can be pointed to as thoroughly cured by this powerful medicine within a twelvemonth. The money will be returned if it fails. No charge will be made for advice. It is the only remedy that can be relied upon, and is indorsed by the most distinguished physicians of our age and country.

ANDERS' LIQUID IODINE, or Pure Iodine Water, is sold at $1 per bottle, by ANDERS & FOSDICK, No. 3 Second-avenue, and No. 862 Broadway, corner of Fourteenth-street; by C. H. RING, No. 191 Broadway; AMOS HULSE, No. 43 Fulton-street, Brooklyn; at No. 50 Montgomery-street, Jersey City; No. 151 Grand-street, Williamsburg, and by all respectable druggists.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus, after the Patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.—C. R. WOODWORTH & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to the wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished, by applying in person or by letter to the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation, and descriptive pamphlets obtained.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co., No. 14 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PERIODIC HEADACHES ALWAYS RELIEVED BY BRANDRETH'S PILLS.—Two, four or six—more or less, as the case requires—will often cure in a few hours. When the excretions are small in size, and scanty, the pills should be used daily, moderately, until all is natural. Nature, in these cases, gives important warning, and the pills should be continued until her regularity is fully restored.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "The cry is still they come," at Purdy's National Theatre. For night after night the house is densely crowded to witness that greatest of all local dramas, "Wealth and Worth, or the Mechanic's Bride," and the grand pantomime of "Mazulm, or the Night Owl," both of which will be repeated to-night, with the drama of "Black-Eyed Susan."

[Advertisement.]

☞ No matter how a man looks, let him wear one of KNOX's Hats, and he will be considered a gentleman [illegible]. It is wonderful what a difference it makes in one's personal appearance, whether he wears a good or a bad hat. Buy your hats of KNOX, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, and you will look well in spite of all else.

[Advertisement.]

S. COATES & Co., PORTABLE GAS WORKS.—*We desire to call public attention to our newly-invented* Gas apparatus, designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient, and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. We guarantee purchasers against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Company, or any other parties, for alleged infringement of their patents. Apply to S. COATES & Co., Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 20c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 75c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

☞ White teeth, perfumed breath, and beautiful complexion, can be acquired by using the Balm of a Thousand Flowers. Beware of counterfeits. The immense success of the Balm has brought out hosts of counterfeits and impostors. Be sure each bottle is signed FETRIDGE & Co., Franklin-square, New-York. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—TESTIMONIAL.—"*Resolved*, That the system here pursued is far superior to any other. It is invaluable to the legal student." Passed unanimously by the students. Next term begins on 1st January. Send for circular to J. W. FOWLER.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Boys' Fall and Winter Clothing, at ROGERS', corner of Fulton and Nassau streets. Extensive stock; new styles; great variety. The lowest prices ever asked in the trade affixed to every garment, and no deviation therefrom.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Why tarry or hesitate if you are sick or suffering? Here are your Remedies! Whatever may be your ailment, it needs but a trial of their wondrous efficacy to insure immediate relief.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Jersey City Almshouse.

The report of WM. WHITLEY, Superintendent of the Poor in Jersey City, in his report to the Common Council for the six months ending Oct. 31, 1856, states that the expenses of the Almshouse Department during that period, were as follows:

Disbursed to the out-door poor	$605,90
Expenses of the Almshouse	696,48
Total	$1,302,38

This does not include the cost of coal.

There were 70 persons in the Almshouse on the 1st of May last. There have since been admitted 98, viz: adults 62, children 29, foundlings 5, and born in the house 2. During this time 58 adults and 36 children have been discharged, 8 have been bound out or adopted, and 6 have died, making a total of 109. There remained Oct. 31 60. The out-door aid during this period was dispensed to 70 adults, and to 200 children.

Military.

The Highwood Guard, of Hoboken, Capt. JAS. T. HATFIELD, went out yesterday afternoon on its usual Fall parade. They were accompanied by Shelton's Band, in uniform. The Company, after marching through the principal streets of Hoboken, crossed over the Canal-street Ferry to New-York, and marched through Broadway and Barclay-street to the Ferry. Returning to Hoboken, they marched to POLLOCK's Mansion House, where they dined at 5 o'clock. Speeches were made after dinner by Capt. HATFIELD, Lieut. MAGEE, Lieut. NEWKIRK, J. D. LITTELL, Judge Advocate of the Company, and others. The Company made a fine appearance.

The Turf for 1856.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING, FRIDAY, Nov. 28; match $500; mile heats, best 3 in 5 to wagons.

H. WOODRUFF, s. g., *Ned*	1	1	1
W. WHELAN, ch. g., *Rip*	2	2	2

Time, 2:54; 2:47; 2:41.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING, FRIDAY, Nov. 28, 1856. Match $200 a single mile.

Owner, b. colt, (to harness)	1
Owner, s. gelding, (to wagon)	2

Time, 3:04.

TROTTING ON LONG ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26, 1856.—Match $1,000, two-mile heats—on the Jamaica Road.

H. WOODRUFF, g. gelding	received forfeit
W. WHELAN, s. gelding	paid forfeit

SAME DAY—Match $500, a single heat of two miles, to 300-pound wagons.

M. MAGUIRE, b. g. *Jim Irving*	1
M. SWIFT, b. g. *Tom*	2

Time—6:48.

These horses are matched to go on Tuesday next, over the Union Course, two miles and repeat.

RED HOUSE, HARLEM, N. Y.—TROTTING, Nov. 25, 1856.—Match $500, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons.

D. WALTON, b. g. *Jack Potter*	1	1	1
C. BROOKS, blk. g. *Black Warrior*	2	2	2

Time—2:52; 2:55; 2:49.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING, Nov. 24, 1856.—Match $1,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5, under saddle.

W. PEABODY, b. g. *True John*	1	1	2	1
S. MCLAUGHLIN, b. g. *Pet*	2	2	1	2

Time; 2:47; 2:41½; 2:47; 2:55.

Nov. 25.—Match $1,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons.

D. PIFFER, g. g. *Prince John*	1	1	1
H. WOODRUFF, s. m. *Maud*	2	2	2

Time—2:39½; 2:39; 2:37½.

THE CALIFORNIA TURF.—PACING—At San Francisco Union Course, Saturday, Oct. 11, 1856. Pacing Purse $100; mile heats; best 3 in 5, in harness.

E. FULTON's b. g. *Charley Shear*	1	1	1
W. PORTER's s. g. *Post Boy*	4	3	2
G. N. FERGUSON's b. g. *Joe Wilson*	2	2	3
D. S. CAMPBELL's b. g. *Silvertail*	3	4	dr.

Time—2:34; 2:34; 2:32.

TROTTING AT WORCESTER, MASS., TUESDAY, Nov. 11.—Purse $100; mile heats, in harness.

J. M. DERBY, *Gyphon*	3	1	1	1
N. G. TUCKER, *Rough and Ready*	1	2	2	2
G. R. WESSON, *Topsy*	2	3	3	3

Time—2:55; 2:54; 2:54; 2:50.

SAME DAY.—Purse $50; free for all trotting horses in the County of Worcester that never trotted for a larger amount than $25; mile heats; best 3 in 5, to wagons.

Mr. —— named *Worcester Boy*	1	1	1
Mr. —— named *Dan*	2	2	2
Mr. —— named *Lady Howe*	3	3	3

Time—2:51; 2:53; 2:54.

SAME DAY.—Purse $200; mile heats; best 3 in 5, in harness.

C. A. TOURTELOTTE named *Tom Hyer*	1	1	1
F. TURNER named *Car-Wheel*	3	2	2
N. WASHBURN named *Lady Henry*	2	3	4

Time—2:50; 2:53; 2:48.

SAME DAY.—Purse $100; open to all horses; mile heats; best 3 in 5, in harness.

A. CARPENTER named *Boston Girl*	1	1	1
G. K. WESSON named *Kate Heron*	2	2	2

Time—2:48; 2:49; 2:48.

MARRIED.

FLETCHER—BROWN.—In this City, on Friday evening, Nov. 21, by Rev. A. C. Foss, Mr. THOMAS K. FLETCHER to Miss AMANDA BROWN, all of this City.

BAYLIES—RAY.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 27, by Rev. Thomas House Taylor, D. D., EDMUND LINCOLN BAYLIES, of Taunton, Mass., to NATHALIE ELIZABETH, daughter of Robert Ray, of this City.

FREELAND—FERREL.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 28, by Rev. J. W. Buckett, Mr. JACOB FREELAND to Miss MARY FERREL, daughter of Nathan Ferrel, Esq., late of Catskill, N. Y.

LANGWORTHY—PECK.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Nov. 27, by Rev. John Crawford, WM. R. LANGWORTHY to Miss JOSEPHINE H. PECK, all of this City.

☞ Connecticut papers please copy.

WOODWORTH—BRICK.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 27, at No. 5 Madison av., by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, CHARLES B. WOODWORTH, of Yonkers, to Miss CARRIE V. BRICK, eldest daughter of the late J. W. Brick, of this City.

STONE—GILLMER.—In Trenton, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 27, by Rev. Samuel Clements, JAMES W. STONE, M. D., of Boston, to Miss JENNIE E. GILLMER, step-daughter of the late Capt. Matthew C. Jenkins, of Trenton.

DIED.

COLE.—In this City, on Friday morning, Nov. 28, LUCY ANN, only daughter of Roby and Sarah Ann Cole, aged 10 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 178 West 18th-st., without further invitation.

GALE.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 17, of croup, EDWIN A., only child of Anson and [illegible] Gale, aged 4 years, 1 month and 17 days.

Death snatched the bud from Eden's bowers,
Bedecked with gems of morning dew;
Nor heeding ev'n affection's power,
To shield the flower from his view.
Transplanted in the Spirit-land,
To bloom with never-fading flowers;
There shall the Angel bud expand,
Throughout unceasing vernal hours.
Yet, since "Jesus wept," let tear-drops fall,
[illegible]
[illegible]

TUTTLE.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 28, of congestion of the lungs, GEORGE WILLIAM TUTTLE, aged 30 years.

His friends are requested to attend the funeral services, without further invitation, at the residence of his father, No. 210 East Broadway, this (Saturday) morning, at 10 o'clock. His remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

BENSON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 27, at 5 o'clock P. M., after a short and severe illness, JANE MARY, wife of John Benson, aged 50 years.

The funeral services will take place at the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, corner of Sydney-place and Livingston st., on Monday morning, Dec. 1, at 9½ o'clock. The friends of the family are requested to attend without further notice.

BOUTON.—In South Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Nov. 28, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. MATILDA BOUTON, relict of Samuel Bouton, aged 61 years, 3 months and 16 days.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandson, David C. Healy, No. 283 Sackett-st., near Smith, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

MAVER.—On Thursday, Nov. 27, MARY HALSTED, eldest daughter of James Maver, deceased.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the First Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth City, this day, (Saturday,) at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

INGERSOLL.—At Morrisania, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Friday, Nov. 28, RACHEL INGERSOLL, aged 67 years.

Her funeral will take place at the residence of her son, Lorin Ingersoll, in Morrisania, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

☞ Newburg papers please copy.

ARMENDROTH.—At Port Chester, N. Y., on Friday, Nov. 28, WILLIAM P. ARMENDROTH, Sr., aged 67 years.

The funeral services will be performed by Rev. Isaac Peck, in St. Peter's Church, on Monday morning, Dec. 1, at 9 o'clock. His remains will be conveyed from the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Dépôt, Canal-st., at 1 o'clock P. M., same day, to Greenwood for interment. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

JENNINGS.—At West Cornwall, Conn., on Thursday, Nov. 27, of typhoid fever, JAMES H. JENNINGS, in the 19th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, Washington Heights, 155th-st., this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

O'BRIEN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 26, Mr. MATTHEW C. O'BRIEN, in the 56th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, from his late residence, No. 27 Carl-st., at 1½ o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

CURRAN.—On Thursday, Nov. 27, Rev. MICHAEL CURRAN, Pastor of Astoria, L. I., in the 74th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to St. James' Cathedral, Jay-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, where a requiem mass will be said for the repose of his soul, at which the reverend clergy and the relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Nov. 28.

$2,000	Ind. State 5s	83½	210	Harlem Railroad	16¼
16,000	Mo. State 6s...s3	89	200	do.........b60	16¼
2,000	do.	89¼	24	La Crosse & Mil. RR.	81½
5,000	Ten. State 6s, '90.	91½	200	do.........s10	82
1,000	Cal. State 7s, '70.	75½	21	do.	82
500	Cal. State 7s, '75.	70	50	do.........b42	83
500	N. Y. Cen. R. 6s.	88	400	Reading R. R....b10	83¾
1,000	E. R. 3m. b. '83	[illegible]	200	do.........b10	83¼
2,000	do.........s12m	91	770	do.	83¼
2,000	do.........s12m	90	300	do.........b60	83¾
1,000	E. R. Cov. b. '71.	85¼	1600	do.........s60	83
5,000	Ill Cen. R. b.s30.	91½	200	do.........b10	83¼
12,000	do.	91¼	1000	do.	83¼
5,000	do.........b60	91¾	150	Mich. Cen. R. R...s30	98¼
1,000	Ill F. b.w. pr.	88¼	100	do.........c	98¾
183	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	118¼	350	do.	98¾
8	do.	118¾	10	do.	98½
50	Ohio Life & T. Co.	91½	300	do.........b60	98¾
50	Cum. Coal Com.	18¼	350	Mh. So. & N. Ia. R. s30	88
200	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	126	25	do.	88¼
15	Penn. Coal. Co.	96¼	200	do.........b60	88¾
100	New-Jersey Zinc.	7	200	do.	88½
50	N. Y. C. R. R...s60	88½	100	do.	88¼
50	do.........b15	88¾	25	Panama Railroad	97¼
50	do.........b60	88¾	50	do.	97½
100	do.........c	88¾	50	do.........c	97
315	do.	88½	300	Cleve. & Tol. Rail.	73¼
200	do.........b60	88	200	do.	73½
100	do.........b10	88¾	300	do.........b60	73¾
10	do.	88¾	100	do.	73
200	Erie Railroad	c 61¼	100	do.........b60	74
227	do.........s3	61½	550	Ch. & Rock I. R. s30	96¾
50	do.	61¼	100	Illinois Cent. R. b60	117
600	do.........b30	61½	30	Cleve. & Pittsb. R.	58¾
550	do.........s60	61¼	50	Ill. Cen. Rights	12
100	do.........b60	61½	1,000	T. H. & Alt. 2d m.	74
50	do.........b10	61¼	25	Phenix Bank	112
100	do.........s10	61¼	10	Bk. of the St. N. Y.	103¼
100	do.........b30	61¼			

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	Missouri State 6s	89¼	10	Pennsyl. Coal Co.	95¼
150	Ohio Life & T. Co.	91½	50	La Cr. & Mil. R. R.	82¼
50	Erie Railroad	61¼	50	do.........b45	83¼
300	do.........s10	61¼	70	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	88¾
50	do.	61¼	50	Harlem Railroad	16¼
450	do.	61¼	900	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	73¼
50	do.........b60	61¾	100	do.........b10	73¾
150	Reading Railroad	83¼	100	do.	73¾
200	do.	83¼	100	do.........s60	73¾
300	do.	83¼	300	do.........s10	73¾
200	do.........b60	83½	700	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	97
500	do.........s60	83½	100	do.........b60	97¼
200	do.........b60	83	200	do.........s10	96¾
200	do.........s3	83¼	200	do.	96¾
500	do.	83¼	240	do.	96½
500	do.........b30	83	100	do.........s60	96¼
200	do.........s60	83¼	15	Milw. & Miss. R. R.	78½

FRIDAY, Nov. 28—P. M.

The day was a quiet one in Wall-street, and for the most part rather dull. The Bremen steamer sailing to-morrow will take but a small mail and no considerable sum in Specie. The transactions in Exchange were limited to some few purchases of mercantile bills, at 108¾@109, and bankers 109@109¼. Francs 5.20@5.18¾. The business at the Sub-Treasury embraced $268,346 in receipts, of which $50,000 was in silver from the Mint at Philadelphia, and payments $72,459; balances, this evening, $12,240,727. The Money Market was without particular variation from Thursday's report; the demand a little less active among the Stock Brokers, and, generally speaking, accommodations come easy, though still at dear rates, for long paper, say 9@10 ℔ cent. first class. The Banks do most of the prime short bills offered for discount by their customers.

The Stock Exchange was again dull at the early Board to-day, but, while the decline of ½@⅝ ℔ cent. in prices, noticed yesterday, appeared for the moment to be submitted to, there was no eagerness to sell stocks for cash, and in the afternoon prices decidedly rallied, and sold at Second Board full as dear as day before yesterday: Erie 61¼; Reading, 83¼; Toledo, 73¾@74; Rock Island, 96¾; La Crosse, 83¼; New-York Central, 88¾@89; and Southern Michigan, 88¾ ℔ cent. Among the transactions, at private sale, in Railway Securities, we hear of $350,000, the remainder of the Short Bonds of the Illinois Central Company due in 1858, at 95 ℔ cents, taken for a London House, and to be drawn for in the course of a few days. The subscription to the loan of the Southern Wisconsin branch of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Company, $350,000 first and only mortgage 8 ℔ cent. convertibles, has been nearly filled up.

BANKS IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—QUARTERLY REPORT, SEPT. 30.

Loans and Discounts	$183,888,670
Overdrafts	488,348
Due from Banks	12,179,160
Due from Directors	8,187,227
Due from Brokers	4,571,820
Real Estate	6,262,945
Specie	12,898,771
Cash Items	22,678,628
Stocks and Promissory Notes	24,027,533
Bonds and Mortgages	8,806,415
Bills of Solvent Banks	2,985,205
Bills of Suspended Banks	1,881
Loss and Expense Account	978,838
Capital	86,881,201
Circulation	34,019,632
Profits	12,656,236
Due to Banks	29,014,125
Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors	1,150,504
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York	3,[illegible]
Due Depositors on demand	96,307,970
Amount due not included under either of the above heads	2,183,463

The following loans to Brokers, included in the above sum of $4,571, were made by the New-York City Banks:

Leather Bank	$102,400	Merchants	$309,000
Mech. and Tra.	20,000	Seventh Ward	166,549
National	91,000	Atlantic	6,800
Am. Exchange	294,840	Commerce	117,000
America	163,950	Commonwealth	45,461
Bowery	27,500	N. America	2,000
Bull's Head	9,000	Republic	102,003
Butchers'	70,000	City	7,000
Citizens'	68,372	Corn Exchange	249,050
Continental	57,800	Fulton	158,989
East River	11,000	Grocers'	28,000
Importers'	[illegible]	Mercantile	100,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	Merchants' Ex.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Metropolitan	274,[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	County	[illegible]
North River	9,250	N. Y. Exchange	7,[illegible]
Ocean	[illegible]	Oriental	[illegible]
Park	[illegible]	Pacific	[illegible]
Shoe and Leather	[illegible]	Phenix	[illegible]
Union	319,785	Tradesman's	[illegible]
Manhattan	4,000	Peoples'	[illegible]

Total Loans to Brokers by City Banks [illegible]

[illegible]

Chippewa Bank	Lake Pepin	[illegible]
Bk. of the City of La Crosse	La Crosse	[illegible]
The Marquette Bank	Beaver Dam	[illegible]
Green Bay Bank	Marinette	[illegible]
The Madison City Bank	Madison	[illegible]
The Elkhorn Bank	Elkhorn	[illegible]
The Northwestern Bank	Steven's Point	[illegible]
Ex. Bank of Darling & Co.	Fond du Lac	[illegible]
The Waupun Bank	Waupun	[illegible]
The Brown County Bank	Depere	[illegible]
Bank of the Capitol	Madison	[illegible]
The Katanyan Bank	La Crosse	[illegible]
The Merchants' Bank	Madison	[illegible]
The Bank of Ripon	Ripon	[illegible]
The Oshkosh Commercial Bk.	Oshkosh	[illegible]
Bank of Columbus	Columbus	[illegible]
Bank of Oshkosh	Oshkosh	[illegible]
Commercial Bank	Racine	[illegible]
Lumbermen's Bank	Centerville	[illegible]
St. Croix River Bank	Brinkerhoff	[illegible]
The Bk of Prairie du Chien	Prairie du Chien	[illegible]
Milwaukee City Bank	Milwaukee	[illegible]

Total capital stock [illegible]

PRESENT SECURITIES FOR WISCONSIN FREE BANK NOTES.

Louisiana Stock	$40,000	Wisconsin	[illegible]
Michigan	41,000	Virginia	[illegible]
North Carolina	161,000	Missouri	[illegible]
California	107,000	Tennessee	[illegible]
Indiana	60,000	Kentucky	71,000
Georgia	55,000		
Total			[illegible]

The Dry Goods import for the week is $1,549,365, against $[illegible] the corresponding week of last year. The following is the summary:

[illegible]

Man. of Wool	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Man. of Cotton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Man. of Silk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Man. of Flax	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total entered [illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, Nov. 28—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull. Sales 400 bbls., at $6 12½ for extra Ohio and Iowa. WHEAT in good demand; [illegible] bushels sold at $1 09@$1 10 for Chicago Spring, and $1 11@$1 12 for Milwaukee Club. CORN firmer. Sales 26,000 bushels, at 50@55c. BARLEY—Sales 4,000 bushels at $1 05@$1 12. Canal Freights—Flour guaranteed to New-York at $1 [illegible] bbl.; Wheat to the interior taken at former rates. *Receipts for the twenty-four hours ending at noon*—Flour, 15,392 bbls.; Wheat, 125,777 bushels; Corn, [illegible] bushels. *Canal Exports*—Wheat, 19,466 bushels; Corn, 15,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, Friday, Nov. 28.

WHEAT in active milling demand, and prices rather unsettled. Sales 50,000 bushels, at $1 40@$1 50 for white Canadian; $1 35@$1 38 for red Indiana, and $1 29 for Chicago Spring. CORN, RYE and BARLEY quiet and unchanged. *Lake Imports*—[illegible] bbls. of Flour and 189,566 bushels of Wheat. *Canal Exports*—355 bbls. of Flour and 31,[illegible] bushels of Wheat.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Nov. 28.

The sales of COTTON, to-day, amounted to 1,400 bales at full prices.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA—Friday. *First Board*—$1,000 Tenn. Coup. 6s, 89; [illegible] 108; $4,000 Lehigh 6s, '70, 91¼; [illegible] 6s, A. V., 68; $500 City R. R. 6s, 98¼; [illegible] Spring Garden, 99; [illegible] 100 Phil. & Sun. Railroad, [illegible] Camden and Amboy Railroad, [illegible] 50 Vickshurg Railroad, 4; [illegible] 25 Pennsylvania Railroad, 46½; [illegible] road, 33; 100 Reading Railroad, 41½; [illegible] risburg Railroad, 50¾; 4 Man. and Mechanics' Bank, [illegible] 20 North America Bank, 160; [illegible] Bank, 55¼; 23 City Bank, 51.

Closing Prices—[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Splendid, from Havre—Henry Gibson and lady, S. S. Colburn, M. Farrate, L. P. Deine.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 02	Sun sets	4 32	Moon sets	[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	7 31	Gov. Island	[illegible]	Hell Gate	[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Nov. 28.

Cleared.

Steamships Washington, Cavendy, Bremen, [illegible] Sands; New-York, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow, J. McSymon. Ships Enterprise, Waite, Liverpool, Taylor & Rich; Our [illegible] way, (Br.,) Keats, St. John, N. B., [illegible] Mayer. Barks Gov. Hubbard, Smith, New-Orleans, [illegible] Brothers, Crowell, Glasgow, [illegible].

Brigs Albert, (Br.,) Stevens, [illegible] Son; F. Jones, Pierce, St. Marks, [illegible] Hepburn, Galveston, D. C. Murray; [illegible] dock, Jacksonville, Janvrin & Morton; [illegible] (Dutch,) Viser, Amsterdam, Funch & Meincke; [illegible] (Br.,) Crowell, Windsor, J. B. Whitney & Co.; [illegible] (Br.,) Wood, St. Johns, [illegible] McKay; [illegible] lop; Tybee, Ferguson, Charleston, [illegible]. Schooners Frederic, (Dan.,) [illegible] C. Rossire & Co.; Superior, [illegible] & Duncan; J. F. French, [illegible] W. McKee; M. Gause, [illegible] McKee; Pernia, (Br.,) Smith, [illegible] M. M. Freeman, Mickerson, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Sea Bird, Carrow, Newbern, Jonas Smith & Co.; Potomac, Barry, Georgetown.

Arrived.

Ship Josiah Quincy, (of Providence,) Sprague, [illegible] Oct. 18, with iron to order.

Ship E. C. Scranton, Spencer, Liverpool Oct. [illegible], with mdse. and 227 passengers to Everett & Brown.

Ship John I. Boyd, Thomas, Liverpool, [illegible] with mdse. and 370 passengers to Tapscott & Co. [illegible] Wm. Pile, of Lancaster Co., Penn., a seaman, fell overboard and was drowned.

Ship Alma, (of Boston,) Freeman, Newcastle [illegible] with coal to order. Has experienced very heavy weather, lost and split sails, &c.

Bark Harvest, Nichols, Malaga Oct. 2, with [illegible] Stalker & Co.—vessel to Sturges, Clearman & Co. Has experienced heavy westerly gales the entire passage. 25th ult., Charles Hart, a native of Germany, fell from the topgallantyard to the deck, and was instantly killed. Nov. 27, at 11 P. M., struck on Squan Beach, and succeeded in getting off at 5 A. M., after throwing overboard part of the cargo.

Bark Coriolan, (Brem.,) Steengrops, Bremen Oct. 2, with mdse. and 143 passengers to Hennings, Muller & Gosling.

Brig Andrew Ring, Foster, Fajardo, P. R., [illegible] inst., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Kathadin, (of Camden,) Amesbury, Cardiff [illegible] via Holmes' Hole, (where she put in short of provisions,) with railroad iron to order. Experienced heavy weather on the passage, split sails and lost part of cutwater, &c.

Brig Iris, (Br.,) Bogart, Dorchester [illegible] ds., with [illegible] stone to A. Smithers.

Brig Emblem, Hiller, Dorchester 9 ds., with [illegible] stone to master.

Brig Argyle, (Br.,) Green, St. Jago de Cuba [illegible] inst., with sugar to Gimbernat & Escoriaza.

Brig H. Mathews, (of Boston,) Chaney, St. Thomas Nov. 5, and Fortune Island 6th, with salt to W. W. Bowman—vessel to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brig A. B. Cook, (of Cherryfield, Me.,) Leighton, Cardenas 18th inst., with sugar to G. W. Simpson.

Schr. Joseph Grice, Stacy, Tarragona, Spain, Sept. 4, and Ivica 21st, with wine and nuts to Gomez, Wallis & Co.

Schr. P. A. Page, Lewis, Pilatka [illegible] ds., with cedar to Wenberg & Weeks.

Schr. M. L. Hall, Crosley, Portland, Conn.
Schr. R. E. Smith, Coe, Portland.
Schr. Hannah Chase, Lawrence, Portland.
Schr. Revenue, Tarr, Virginia, with oysters.
Schr. Transport, Davis, Philadelphia.
Schr. W. Phillips, Smith, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. Eliot, Bucklin, Philadelphia.
Schr. W. Abbott, Parker, New-Haven.
Schr. Alhambra, Wass, Machias.
Schr. S. L. Stevens, Kelley, Boston.
Schr. Adeliza, Bryant, Augusta, Me.
Schr. Onatavia, Ames, Rockland.
Schr. Wanponee, Watson, Dover, Del.
Schr. Tabitha S. Grier, Durborow, Dover, Del.
Schr. D. Goodwin, Morris, Dover, Del.
Propeller Westernport, Berry, Portland.
Propeller Quinnebaug, Hollan, Norwich.
Propeller Westchester, Clark, Providence.
Propeller Sophia, Green, Philadelphia.

BELOW—One Br. bark from Pictou, N. S.

WIND—Sunrise, W. N. W.; Sunset, S.

Sailed.

This morning, from the Lower Bay, U. S. steam frigate Wabash.

Ship Uncowah, Kirby, San Francisco.

Memoranda.

The ship Enterprise, for Liverpool, while being towed out the East River, to-day, struck on Diamond Reef, and having received some damage, was towed back to Atlantic Dock, probably to discharge cargo. She is one of Taylor & Rich's packets.

The ship Troy, Balch, for Glasgow, cleared by Austin & Hurlbut, struck on Diamond Reef to-day, where she lay, and now lies sunk on the mud flats above Pollock's Island.

The steamship Jamestown, of the Richmond and Norfolk line, was this afternoon taken on the Balance Dock for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered. After completing repairs she will be taken to the Morgan Works, where she will lay up for the Winter.

Spoken, &c.

Oct. 28, lat. 39 40, lon. 23 34, bark Aurora, 14 days from Fayal for New-Bedford.

Nov. 8, lat. 40 40, lon. 44 40, bark Sierra Nevada, from London for Boston.

Nov. 15, lat. 42 18, lon. 54, Bremen bark [illegible], from Bremen for New-York.

Nov. 19, lat. 41 40, lon. 65 30, ship Sandusky, bound E.

Foreign Ports.

At Bermuda Island, Nov. 8, brig [illegible], from New-York, just arr.; Maria, of Plymouth, [illegible]

At St. Thomas, Nov. 3, barks [illegible] from Newport, [illegible] Goddard, [illegible]

At Cardenas, Nov. [illegible]

[illegible]